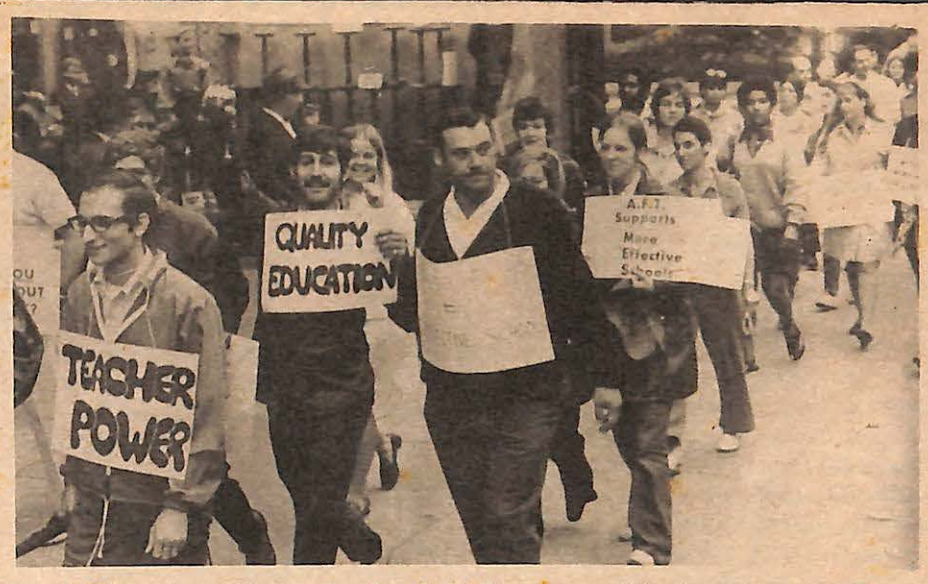
Board of Education Misleading Public

by Barbara O'Connell and Joelle Dominski

Public school teachers in New Haven are united around the strike they have been waging since the start of this school year. They are demanding improved working conditions and quality education for the children of this city. The Board of Education, in response, has claimed that the teachers are being irresponsible to the children by leaving their classrooms.

MORE ON TEACHERS STRIKE, Page 11

Throughout the strike, little publicity has been given to the actual issues involved. As round-the-clock negotiations continue, Tim Craine, member of the New Haven Federation of Teachers (NHFT) negotiations committee, outlined the six major points of contention as class size, More Effective Schools (MES), salaries, teacher benefits, no-strike clause and fair dismissal policy.



Virginia Blaisdell

Over 1000 teachers picketed the Board of Education on Monday, September 14, as negotiations continued at the New Haven Motor Inn. Some high school students joined the line, as the teachers circled the block of the Hall of Records. Two days before, the Federation of Teachers issued a statement saying, "Since the Board refuses to take meaningful steps towards educational improvement, the union believes that someone must force them to do so." The union has called a strike teach-in for Monday, September 21 on the New Haven Green. Various speakers from labor and community groups will express support and give information during the 11 a.m. to 2 p.m. event. The West Haven Federation of Teachers has also been invited.

The first two demands are for quality education. The teachers union is asking for a class size of no more than 30. The current contract calls for a maximum of 34 pupils, and the Board of Education wants to leave it that way.

According to Board President Lawrence Garfinkel, lowering the maximum class size would be too expensive for the city's budget. The union maintains that if the Board can afford to pay its chief negotiator Clifford Oviat $50 an hour and buy full-page newspaper ads for something near $1000 a day, they can certainly afford to reduce the class size.

The largest classes are in the lower divisions of the high and middle schools and in many of the inner-city elementary schools.

More Effective Schools

One of the demands the teachers have worked out most carefully is the More Effective Schools program. The MES would provide for new teaching techniques, greater parent involvement in the schools and summer long workshop sessions for teachers and para-professionals.

The Board's objection is that the New York MES program has not in their estimation proved any more successful than a regular classroom. In fact, the New York program shares little similarity with the New Haven plan.

Salaries Also An Issue

The Union is also asking for improved working conditions. Currently, first year teachers receive an annual salary of $6900.

Continued on page 10

Pagina En Espanol: 15

30,000 HISPANOS PROTESTAN LA GUERRA

MODERN TIMES

VOL. 1 NO. 10 | New Haven, Connecticut | September 16 - 30, 1970 | 20¢

OEO, City Groups Attack CPI page 2

Armstrong Strike In 13th Week page 3

Welfare MOMS Want Clothes page 5

Womens Liberation Day in N.H. page 8

Milford Firm Out To Break Union page 10

McLucas 'Wins' Despite Bias

by John Bancroft

In a surprise verdict, Black Panther Lonnie McLucas was convicted of conspiracy to murder, but acquited of the more serious charges against him. The maximum penalty for conspiracy is 15 years, not much considering that he faced a maximum sentence of death plus 120 years if convicted of all charges. Sentencing is set for September 18.

The verdict came after six endless days of jury deliberation. The jurors seemed hopelessly confused by Judge Mulvey's instructions about the law in this case. They came in four times to have the charge read again, and asked (in vain) for a written copy of the charge and an explanation of it in layman's terms.

McLucas' attorney argued that the charge prejudiced the defense. The judge defined conspiracy so vaguely that anyone could be found guilty. He told the jury that circumstantial evidence was quite alright, that McLucas' pre-trial statements "were inconsistent with his plea of innocence," and that McLucas' claim that he acted under fear of George Sams should not be taken seriously. The judge summarized the prosecution case in detail, but refused to do the same for the defense. Experienced court reporters agreed afterward that the charge gave the jury little choice but to convict on all four charges.

Police Bully Supporters

As the jury came in day after day with more questions the court grew increasingly grim. Each afternoon, state police formed a solid line with billy clubs forward to push McLucas peaceful supporters away from the courthouse. Anyone

Continued on page 12

Alan Waggoner

Waiting for the verdict.

UI Hung On Power Lines

by Dick and Mary Wieland

Angry East Haven residents hurled a barrage of pointed questions at UI representative and chief engineer Lee Morgan at a community meeting held at that town's junior high school Sept. 9.

Organized by Citizens for Better Government in East Haven, the purpose of the meeting was to have UI and Connecticut Light and Power Company (CL+P) explain their proposal now pending before the Public Utilities Commission (PUC).

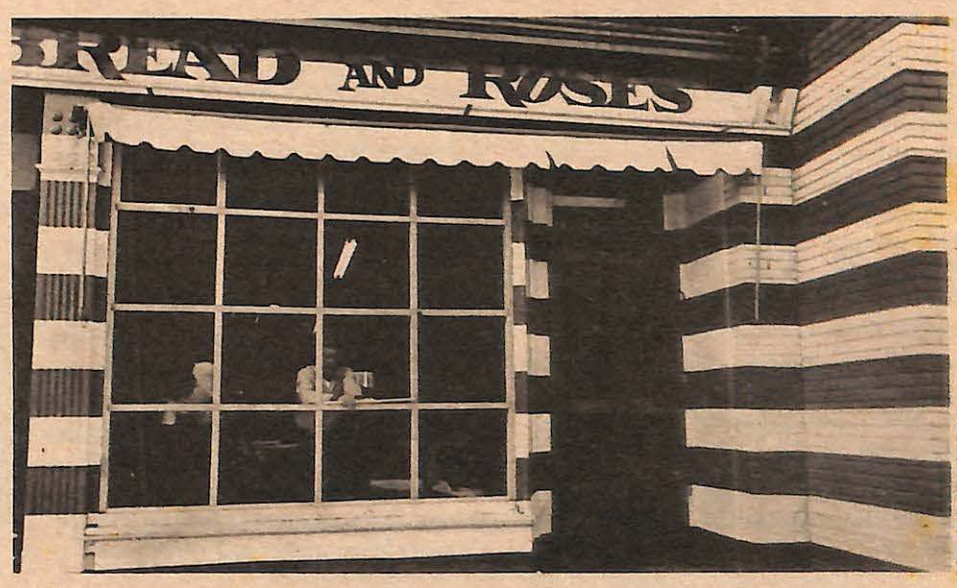
Part of this proposal calls for construction of a 345 kilovolt high wire transmission line to extend from the Kopper's Coke site on the harbor through one and one-half miles of residential East Haven and Annex and on to Totoket Junction in North Branford.

No Consultation

Resentment exploded at UI's failure to consult with either the property owners involved or the city of East Haven. It was revealed that CL&P had purchased much of the property under the auspices of the Blakeslee Construction Company over the past five or six years and that the reasons behind these acquisitions were never made public. Even the property owners themselves were in the dark. The

Continued on page 13

Bread & Roses New Program Begins



Virginia Blaisdell

Bread and Roses Coffeehouse has opened again, after a month of vacation. Along with the new look in decor, the staff has planned exciting programs for each week. Above, two staff members make panes for the front window, which has been broken in the past by rock throwers in the middle of the night.

OEO, City Groups Attack CPI

by Julie Ellison

City Hall bosses in smoke-filled rooms are supposed to be a thing of the past. Community Progress Inc.. the New Haven antipoverty agency, was designed to put an end to that. But one individual high up in CPI

reportedly said: "Those who play with us get the money." CPI's actions actions of the week of August 25 show that the agency makes sure New Haveners who aren't in the big league don't get the truth either.

CPI came under fire last week from its second largest source of dunds, the federal Office of Economic Opportunity. The New New Haven Neighborhood Corporations, funded in turn by CPI, responded with complaints of their own.

The controversy centered around two letters from John Howley at OEO's regional office in Boston to CPI. OEO'S concern apparently stemmed from the contrast between CPI's glowing 1969-70 report and OEO's observation of its practice in New Haven. The first letter requested the return of $171,000 given to CPI by OEO to be spent in 1966-67. Since it had not been spent in that year, it can no longer be legally used by CPI. The second letter severely criticized the annual report. The suggestions made in this letter point to the more important question of whether CPI should continue to function.

Still Not Released

The way the letters were—or weren't—made public is typical of the lack of communication between CPI and the public. The letters were sent on June 3, and brought to light in the press just at the end of August. Two weeks after they were sent, Charles Sabatino of the Fair Haven Neighborhood Corporation learned from OEO in Boston that he should have received copies from CPI. The letters still have not been released officially.

The return of the $171,000 requested in the first letter involves the kind of financial maneuvering characteristic of government agencies. Sanford Ressler, assistant director of CPI, feels that he can "prove that we never received the funds in question." CPI claims that the OEO audit is incorrect and plans to appeal the ruling to the central OEO office in Washington.

On the other hand, the Boston office contends that CPI did receive these funds and failed to spend them in 1966-67. OEO's doubts with regard to CPI's financial status were undoubtedly aroused by 'errors' in the financial section of the SPI annual report. For example, the rent of the Fair Haven Corporation office is double-counted as an expense under two separate headings.

Could Go Bankrupt

If CPI were forced to return the $171 thousand , it would bankrupt the agency. CPI leads a hand-to-mouth existence. At the moment, CPI is waiting for operating capital from the State Department of Community Affairs, its largest funding source. However, these funds are late in coming.

Meanwhile, CPI has gone to four of New Haven's major banks for a second loan of $120,000 to cover current expenses. (Another $120,000 loan was issued less than a month ago.)

More important than the financial disaster, however, is CPI's increasing withdrawal from the reality of New Haven's problems. revealed in OEO's second letter.

Relationships Criticized

This letter is very critical of the present relationship of CPI both to the neighborhood associations and to the neighborhoods. Howley came down hard on three aspects of CPI operations: its lack of co-

Continued on page 4

Jets Flying Courts Fiddle

by Louis Audette

The fight against the expansion of Tweed-New Haven Airport has taken several new legal twists in recent weeks. Even though prohibited by court rulings from flying jets, New Haven continued business as usual while it gambles $1000 a day hoping to reverse the court ruling.

The conflict is typical: New Haven's downtown powers want a jet airport to increase the commercial value of their interests. Citizens of Morris Cove and East Haven, whose land and residential values will be destroyed by the airport have mounted an attack on the expansion which has carried them from Main Street in East Haven to the Supreme Court in Hartford.

Legal Technicality

The legal fight centers on a technicality. To make a jetport, the Tweed runways had to be lengthened. Lengthening the runways could not be done without closing an existing street--the now famous Uriah Street, which New Haven had agreed in 1958 to keep open indefinitely.

In 1967, New Haven moved to close Uriah Street and commenced the runway expansion. The threatened citizens formed committees, retained lawyers, and, successfully enjoined New Haven from closing the street. New Haven appealed the case to the State Supreme Court, a process which took over two years. In the meantime New Haven behaved as if there had been no injunction, and continued to pour money into airport expansion: they spent millions of dollars on runway strengthening, renovation of *the terminal area, and even a control tow*er, on the gamble that an appeal would reverse the original injunction.

At the same time as the state court proceedings, the Committees Against Airport Expansion brought a Federal suit against not only the city but both Eastern and Allegheny Airlines, seeking an injunction against the use of jet aircraft and 2 million dollars in damages. This suit has progressed through most of its pretrial hearings, and is scheduled for a final hearing in mid-October. The use of jets at Tweed was suspended for approximately 18 months because the Airline Pilots Association deemed the airport unsafe.

Hedged on Issue

On July 22nd, the State Supreme Court ruled on New Haven's appeal. In a very complicated ruling, they hedged on the issue. They disallowed any expansion of Tweed-New Haven Airport onto, into, or over East Haven, without East Haven's permission. In the same ruling, however, they voided the lower court's injunction against the closing of Uriah street. The question now is whether New Haven can get the appropriate clear zone expansion over East Haven approved by East Haven. Until this issue is resolved, New Haven should not be able to make use of an expanded runway.

$1000 Fine

Nevertheless, New Haven contined to fly jets. East Haven brought them into court, and the judge found that New Haven's refusal to stop the jets violated the Supreme Court ruling. He imposed a fine of $1000 per day for each day's violation of East Haven's air rights.

New Haven has requested a rehearing of the original Supreme Court decision, with the fine running, and is now gambling its taxpayers' money in the hope that if a rehearing is granted, the fine will be voided. In the meantime, of course, the jets continue to shatter the peace, ruin the land, and pollute the air. Nobody's happy---except New Haven's downtown powers.

Alan Waggoner

People's Festival

It was a transition year for the Summer Arts Festival: its operation moved from the hands of the Establishment to those of the people. The festival almost foundered this year, however, because the city would not give financial assistance, although it budgeted $5000 for the festival last year and had supported the venture for 10 pervious years.

Paul Capra, one of the festival organizers, felt that the regressive administration of Mayor Bart Guida, whose priorities were elsewhere, could not see the benefits of the festival. Other festival workers believe that the city did not want the festival to draw large crowds to the Green.

In spite of this lack of support, large donations and hard work by civic groups and businesses, along with generous equipment loans, enabled a wide range of activity. But it's ironic, pointed out co-organizer Ted Baldwin, that the festival is in the red about $5000, the same amount not donated this year by the city.

Primary Runoff

by Matt Borenstein

On September 24, New Haven Democrats will vote in the third primary election this year. This time nominations for State Senate and State Representative are being contested.

Ed Marcus, who came in third in his bid for the U.S. Senate nomination, is being challenged by Joe Lieberman for State Senate in the Eleventh District. Marcus has been majority leader of the Senate for the last four years. He is spending a lot of money trying to hold on to the party endorsement.

In another contest Richard Norling is being challenged for the State Assembly nomination in the 110th District by incumbent Ed Gedulski. Two years ago Norling lost the primary when he was the challenger and Gedulski had the Democratic Party endorsement.

In the 111th Assembly District Alderman Bill Jones is challenging incumbent Bruce Morris. Morris's endorsement came from a tie breaking vote by party chairman Arthur Barbieri at the nominating convention.

Irv Stolberg is running against incumbent Morris Olmer for the Assembly nomination in the 112th District and Joe Lukas is challenging Mary Griswald in the 108th Assembly District.

Lieberman, Norling, Jones, and Stolberg have all been endorsed by the Democratic Alliance.

Coalition Forms to End War

by Howie Friedman

The Organizing Committee for a Connecticut Peace Action Coalition, formed to plan local actions against the Indochina Wars, will meet Sunday, Sept. 20, at St. Paul's Episcopal Church, 620 Chapel Street.

This new call to action to "bring *all* the troops home now" resulted from a three-day National Emergency Conference Against the Cambodia-Laos-Vietnam War held in Cleveland in June. The national Peace Action Coalition was established to coordinate the activities set to take place in major urban centers on October 31, as well as to carry out other decisions of the conference (support for the National Chicano Moratorium and Hiroshima Day demonstrations).

Representatives of a wide variety of anti-war groups including a large number of trade unionists attended the conference. Trade union officials comprised more than ¼ of the conference sponsors and hopes for involving organized labor in the anti-war effort seemed brighter than ever.

Jim Lafferty, co-chairman of the Detroit Coalition to End the War Now, and Jerry Gordon, chairman of the Cleveland Area Peace Action Council, are scheduled to attend the New Haven meeting on Sept. 20. All interested are invited to participate, and counter-proposals on the regional/local level are welcome.

For additional information about the meeting and the October action, contact the Rev. Philip Robinson or the Organizing Committee for a CPAC c/o the Unitarian-Universalist Society, 608 Whitney Ave., New Haven, Ct. 06511. Anyone who can help with mailing lists, poster-making, press coverage, or general organizing work on college campuses or in unions, should call Phil or Leslie Craine or John Foster at 562-4410.

Talks Deadlocked
Armstrong Strike Enters 13th Week

by Ruth Meyerowitz

Negotiations between the United Rubber Workers and the Armstrong Rubber Company remain deadlocked as the strike enters its thirteenth week. The major issue blocking a settlement is the company's demand to cut pay for "off-standard" jobs from 100% to 90%.

Under the old contract if a worker temporarily changed jobs, worked on another machine, or the stock was not up to par, he was still paid his full Average Incentive Earnings (AIE) or Average Hourly Earnings (AHE). The company proposal could mean a substantial pay cut for many workers over the year.

Negotiations are being held nationally between Armstrong and the four tire locals of the United Rubber Workers. Under a master agreement established in 1959, the four locals strike together for a national agreement supplemented by local contracts.

Bargaining between the company and the union broke off July 1 when the last contract expired and the company walked out. Armstrong announced at the time that it would withhold vacation pay and cut off workmen's compensation and medical benefits to strikers.

Virginia Blaisdell

West Haven teachers join the picket line at Armstrong Rubber to support the strike. New Haven teachers have also joined the line.

On July 16 the company agreed to return some of the medical benefits it had withheld illegally, and announced negotiations would resume July 23. Negotiations broke off once more, resumed August 20, and are still going on. There have been no major breakthroughs.

Key Disagreements In Strike

Other major issues in the strike include company attempts to eliminate the yearly two-week plant shutdown for vacations and to cut "down-time" pay by 10%. Down-time occurs when a machine is broken or needs readjustment. The worker punches out on the time clock and waits for a mechanic to repair the machine. During this period under the old contract, he received 85% of his average wages, but the company wants to cut this to 75%.

Armstrong also insists upon a stronger no-strike clause. The wording of the clause is particularly important since wildcat strikes are one of the best weapons workers have to protect their wages and working conditions.

Union officials do not participate in or sanction wildcats. But Armstrong hopes to make the union enforce work discipline and help increase production by disciplining union members.

The company and the union have filed suits against each other. The union sued Armstrong for $6 million for vacation pay owed the workers. The company claims $700,000 in losses due to the two wildcats. It is assumed that both suits will be dropped and vacation pay returned to the workers as part of the settlement.

Company Causes Strike

Company efforts to speed up production while reducing wages and overtime have been major problems at Armstrong this year. These efforts were directed mainly at mill room workers and tire builders.

Early in the year, the company set new production standards in the mill room in an attempt to eliminate overtime. The new standards were not only impossible to meet, but also meant a loss of $15-$20 a week off paychecks, not counting lost overtime.

Also, mill room workers were refused leather gloves needed to handle the hot rubber safely. Instead the company provided cheap cotton gloves which stick to the hot rubber. After many protests and a wildcat strike, the company was forced to issue leather gloves and to modify the new production standards.

Tire builders were also harassed by foremen who would insult them when they stopped work because of problems with machines. Again, it took a wildcat to lessen the harassment.

A Democratic Union

Regular procedures keep the union both democratic and representative. Elections of officers every two years enables workers to vote out officials who are not doing the best possible job to help the people. The members are well educated and look for officers who know what they're up against, believe in unionism and fight for a cause.

There have been five local presidents since 1950, all firm unionists. This has helped Local 93 avoid a problem that plagues many unions—some of the strongest and most active union members accept jobs with the company. Not one of the union presidents took a job with the company, although some were offered. Defeated presidents went back to the shop floor.

These men also remained active in the union. *One former president became an assistant supervisor for the United Rubber Workers in the New England region. Another became a national representative for the union. A third went back to the mill room and became a steward. The fourth went back to work and was elected to the executive board of the union. The fifth served a term as pres-*

Continued on page 10

Teachers Win In East Haven

by Betsy Champa

The East Haven Education Association and the East Haven Board of Education have reached a tentative agreement on a teachers' contract for 1970-71.

This year's negotiations were complicated by the East Haven financial crisis which necessitated a 65% tax increase for the coming year. For this reason any contract must be considered tentative until approved by the town council.

When negotiations came to a deadlock last spring the case was put up for arbitration. The arbitration award was not binding and was not entirely satisfactory to the teachers and after a court order the board agreed to further negotiations on ambiguous items. These negotiations resulted in an upgrading of the salary schedule plus clarification of certain personnel policies.

The present agreement places the salary scale for a bachelors and for a masters degree tenth highest out of 29 towns in New Haven County. The bachelors annual salary ranges from $7,000 to $11,250 after 11 years experience. The masters annual salary ranges from $7,900 to $12,500 after 11 years. The salary range for the sixth year (one year beyond the masters degree) is still only 17th in New Haven County with a range from $8,500 to $13,000. These salaries are accompanied by fully paid medical and life insurance covering maternity, newborn babies, prescriptions, home and office doctor visits and $50 deductible, 80% payment major medical coverage ($20,000 per illness).

Also included in the contract are certain leave policies which facilitate a teacher's improving her or his own education. The sabbatical leave, one year at 50% salary after seven years' experience, now includes fully paid insurance. Both the sabbatical and the unpaid leave of absence (for educational purposes) carry a guarantee of job security and seniority upon return.

The rights of women are recognized in the maternity leave which preserves seniority during a one-year leave and pays all insurance for ten months. The Educational Improvement Advisory Committee has been strengthened in such a way as to give teachers more power in determining the content of study programs.

The winning of such a contract in a year of financial crisis when many sectors called for a wage freeze on teachers can be attributed to several factors, one of which is a strong Association with striking power (East Haven teachers struck in 1968 and 1969).

Fired Worker To Sue Avco

Federal Judge Robert Zampano recently issued a landmark decision which allows workers who have been fired or disciplined to sue in the Federal Courts if they have been unable to get relief through grievances or arbitration.

The decision was handed down in the case of Mike Holodnak, a former employee of Avco-Lycoming in Stratford. He had written an article on his union and working conditions at Avco for the **Aim Newsletter** in April 1969. When the management at the the Avco plant got wind of the article, they immediately fired Holodnak, charging that the article violated a plant rule prohibiting "malicious statements about the company, its employees, or its products."

Mike contested the company's action through every step of the grievance procedure without success, and then went to arbitration. The arbitrator, who had upheld the firing of 23 Avco employees for participating in a wild-cat strike last year, also upheld the discharge of Holodnak. He gave no reasons to justify his decision.

Free Speech Violated

By this time several months had passed and Holodnak was desperate. He hired a lawyer and filed a suit against the company in Federal Court. He claimed that Avco had violated his first amendment rights to free speech and that his union, Local 100 UAW, had failed in its duty to represent him properly.

Both the company and the union tried to get the case dismissed, arguing that the labor laws had been carefully designed to give the arbitrator complete power in disputes between unions and management. The Court decided in favor of Holodnak. The management-union arguments were overruled in favor of the Constitution and *other recent court decisions.*

Experienced labor lawyers hail the case as a "landmark decision" which will aid workers in their struggles against management. Before, if a worker had gone through the grievance procedure and was denied by the arbitrator, the worker had no way to appeal the ruling. Now a worker can go into court on his or her own, armed with the decision in the Holodnak case.

Labor Notes

AFL-CIO STATE CONVENTION ENDORSES DUFFEY

After heated debate and much parliamentary maneuvering the AFL-CIO State Labor Convention endorsed Joe Duffey for Senate. Representatives of the building trades unions, policemen and firemens' unions wanted to endorse Dodd. Seeing that they were in the minority, they tried to get the convention to make no endorsement for Senate.

The Convention endorsed every other Democratic candidate except Gloria Schafer for Secretary of State. The reason given was that while a State Senator, Gloria Schafer, had voted against the law providing unemployment compensation for strikers.

In other developments, the UAW in Connecticut endorsed Duffey and the Teamsters endorsed Dodd.

CONCERNED UNIONISTS START GROUP

The founding meeting of the New Haven Concerned Trade Unionists will be held on Sept. 20 (See Events page 16). The organizing committee for this meeting includes members of the UAW, Teamsters, IAM, Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, SEIU, Local 1199 (Hospital Workers), and other AFL-CIO and Independent Unions. In the call for the meeting the organizing committee stated "We exist to help build, unify and strengthen (the labor movement): to help defend it from attacks by the Nixon Administration and Big Business...The rank-and-file is the labor movement. For further information call Peter Wolfe at 239-5591 or write New Haven Concerned Trade Unionists, P.O. Box 547, New Haven, 06503.

AUTO WORKERS ON STRIKE

At 12:01 a.m. Sept. 15, the United Auto Workers (UAW) struck 168 GM plants around the country. UAW officials have said that the auto companies want a strike. This is evidenced by Chrysler's absurd offer of a 3% wage increase per year for the next three years. Union contracts have averaged close to a 7% wage increase for the last year.

INTERNATIONAL SILVER COMPANY ORGANIZED

The workers at the International Silver Company, which has nine plants in Wallingford and Meridan are now represented by the United Steelworkers of America. After a year of organizing, the Steelworkers won an NLRB election on August 12. International Silver Company used to be the only major non-union industrial plant in Connecticut.

Yale Center
Social Science Equals Social Control

Destruction has begun on Temple Street to prepare the way for the Social Science Center. Virginia Blaisdell

By Jim Green and Mike Sand

Yale has begun to build a $54 million Social Science Center (SSC) between College and Temple. The SSC has raised all the same issues for worried students and citizens as have Yale's other expansion programs–the Mellon Art Gallery and the West River rowing course--in promising expansion at the expense of New Haven with no resulting benefits to the city.

During the May strike at Yale, students demanded a halt to the Center because it will be just another nonfunctional mausoleum, as useless as Beinecke Library or Skull and Bones. SSC official Dean John Perry Miller insists his project will benefit the nation and, "indirectly," the city, by training "intelligent leaders" to study "pressing social problems."

But angry community leaders want to know why Yale can afford $50 million for the nation's social problems when it can't raise money promised to the Black Coalition. They ask how Yale can solve national problems when it can't solve the housing shortage it created in New Haven.

Thought Control

The Center will operate, in President Brewster's words, by "doing our brothers' thinking." This claim turns out to mean programs designed to create bureaucrats, and research designed to teach them better methods of control. An example is the Educational Center, a program to train school administrators. This is replacing the teacher training program (MAT) the University used to offer.

Another program is called Large Organizations which will create high-level bureaucrats and corporation executives. It will do research to help outfits like Dow Chemical and the Defense Department to run their operations more smoothly. The program will offer courses in "employee motivation" and "reward systems" so that management can get more work and less protest from workers.

A program in Study of the City will train students to write books on "urban crisis," a hot-selling topic. It won't train community organizers, it won't offer services to the victims who live in the urban blight. It will offer a course by a high-paid sociologist called "Disorders, Deviance, and Control Systems" which will make it easier for institutions like the police to keep the urban poor under control.

The men behind the SSC are good examples of the kind of high-class bosses it will produce. This includes Richard Bissell, CIA boss who planned the Bay of Pigs, and Roswell Gilpatric, McNamara's assistant boss of the Defense Department. Both men are on the boards of large corporations. Also serving are William Beinecke who has the money for a useless library to carry his name, and Charles Lord, President of the Hartford National Bank.

New Haven citizens are suspicious of the "research" social scientists have produced out of the city. Political scientist Robert Dahl interviewed hundreds, then wrote a book saying that power was distributed widely in the city. The book didn't say much about black people. It didn't say much about white working people either. Men like Dahl and Chris Argyris, an "administrative scientist" who provided information for the Olin Corporation, have important positions in SSC. Dr. Ira Goldenburg, who worked and helped in the community during his Residential Youth Center got fired.

Youth Center Getting Ready

by Dave Smith

A group of young artists, musicians, poets, students, and craftsmen are in the process of renovating the old Union League building at 1032 Chapel Street into an alternate culture community center for New Haven's youth.

Called Middle Earth, Inc., the four-story building will provide a center where the creative worker can display and sell his crafts, and earn a moderate living. At the same time, it can serve the needs of the disoriented youth culture by offering him a place to go where he can get cheap food, housing information, legal aid, counselling, and other immediate needs at little or no cost.

When completed Middle Earth will house medical and social services, as well as a coffee house. Eventually it is hoped that there will be a letter press for literary publications, plus studios for practice and recording.

The entertainment area will supply most of the profit which will be used to keep up the building and pay for many of the social services. It will include rock concerts, folk music, weekly poetry readings, and a film program showing new films as well as classics and experimental products.

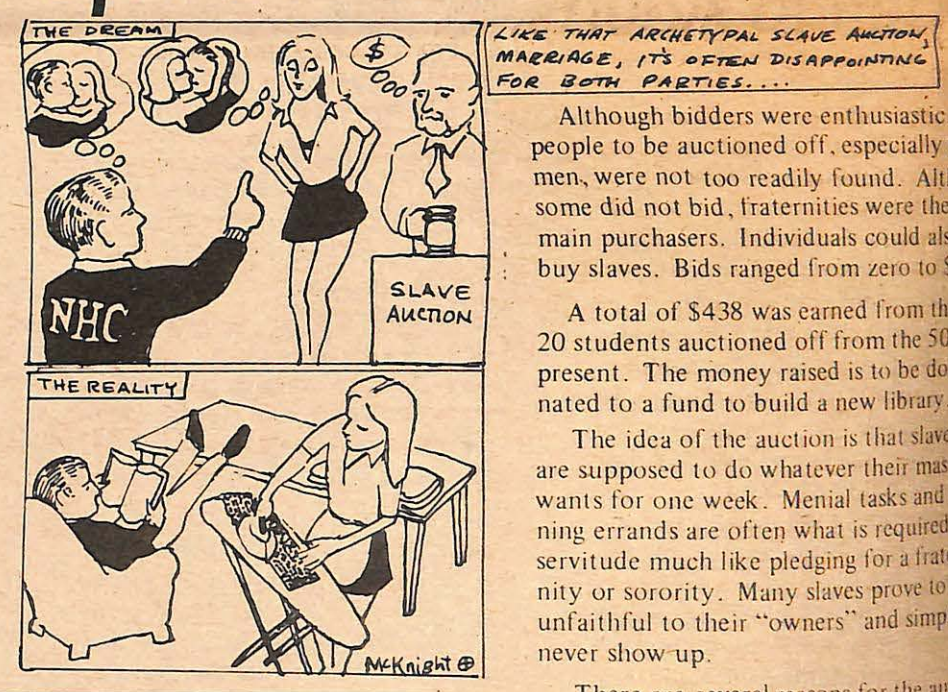
Much work has to be done before the building will open because it has been vacant for seven years. The present plan is to keep the upper floors sealed off until the building can be brought up to specifications, and in the meantime to open the first floor as soon as possible. The latest estimate is the end of October. If you want to help, please call 776-1150.

Few Slaves Up For Auction At NHC

by Hazel Holman

The Interfraternity Council of New Haven College got a cooler reception than usual to their annual auction of freshmen students, held September 8. Bidding was down, and one group of students put out a flier questioning the terms of the auction.

The event is described by the fraternities, who plan it, as building "unity and friendship, through being 'slaves' to upperclassmen." The group that printed the dissenting flier says, "We see the structure of the auction as creating alienation, discrimination and competition. Rather, we would like to foster a healthy, open environment–not in an artificial atmosphere."



Although bidders were enthusiastic, people to be auctioned off, especially women, were not too readily found. Although some did not bid, fraternities were the main purchasers. Individuals could also buy slaves. Bids ranged from zero to $38.

A total of $438 was earned from the 20 students auctioned off from the 500 present. The money raised is to be donated to a fund to build a new library.

The idea of the auction is that slaves are supposed to do whatever their master wants for one week. Menial tasks and running errands are often what is required–a servitude much like pledging for a fraternity or sorority. Many slaves prove to be unfaithful to their "owners" and simply never show up.

There are several reasons for the auction. Fraternities use it to check out prospective pledges and new girls entering the school. (The ratio of women to men at NHC is 15:1). To this end, slaves are often required to express their "personalities" during the bidding.

Strength v. Sexyness

For men this is doing pushups, showing their muscles or running around on the platform. For women this is smiling, posing in various sexy stances, pulling her dress up to show her legs and unbuttoning her blouse. Sometimes women wear bathing suits under their dresses.

These antics are part of what the group that issued the flier object to. They resented that it was based on the fact that double standards exist for men and women. A woman's body is judged more valuable.

Other grounds of disagreement were that people should not be judged simply by physical appearance, and that the hierarchy of the power of upperclassmen is reinforced. They felt that it takes advantage of those freshmen who are most socially susceptible, those who need supportive, self-assuring experience rather than the alienating and competitive auction.

OEO, City Groups---

Continued from page 2

herant planning based on a good analysis of the situation in New Haven, the basis on which it hires, promotes and pays its staff (which now numbers 175) and the conspicuous absence of full community participation in CPI decision making processes and program administration.

Howley termed the CPI annual report a "less than adequate picture of program activity" and scored the agency for providing little concrete information about the city. "Since I am sure this information is available to CPI", he wrote, "a summary should have been included...both in order to set the stage for your own program development and in order to enable us to make a judgement about the relevance of program content to actual need."

He also pointed out that the report concerned itself with present programs and omitted creative and feasible suggestions for future innovations.

The next point of criticism–CPI's personnel policies–is a very sensitive one. Inside observers of the New Haven Redevelopment Agency say that a large chunck of Agency funds goes to hire people in the community with the intention of buying off independent political opposition to city hall. This effectively prevents the growth of neighborhood leadership based solidly on grass-roots support. The OEO letter condemned unusually high CPI starting salaries, the fact that hiring and promotion are not always based on merit and the lack of a systematic policy for career advancement within the agency.

Poor Funding Policy

Some of the sharpest criticism has come from the neighborhood corporations funded by CPI. In a letter he is planning to send to OEO and CPI directors, Charles Sabatino of the Fair Haven Neighborhood Corporation calls on CPI to "take a look at what it is saying in its reapplication form and then take a look at what it's actually doing." Although CPI's annual report claims its maximum salary is $15,000, Sabatino asserts that some employees receive up to $30,000. Not only is this kind of pay inconsistant with OEO guide lines, but, Sabatino continues, "People who earn between 20 and 30 thousand a year simply cannot relate to the experience... of the poor community."

Howley's final criticism challenges CPI's legitimacy as a community action agency. OEO attacks the absence of community participation in CPI program implementation. The requirement of "maximum feasible participation" of the community concerned is part of the legislation which created Community Action Agencies. Sabatino feels that, in New Haven at least, participation doesn't seem feasible at all.

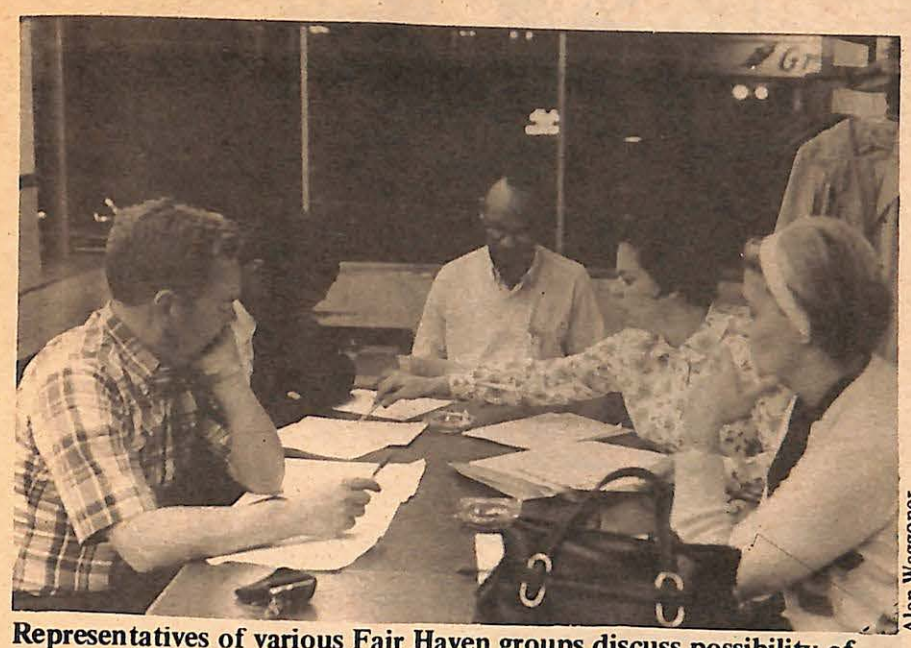
CPI is actually afraid of true community participation," he charged. "Since the beginning, it has been able to play the role of final arbitor as to what happens in the community... they [CPI directors] have allied themselves with the old time political forces which are quite pleased with the status quo of our neighborhood."

Classified Information?

In the aftermath of unfavorable pub-

Continued on page 16

Fair Haven Plans Clinic



Alan Waggoner

Representatives of various Fair Haven groups discuss possibility of forming a health clinic for their neighborhood.

by Jan Baecker

In response to totally inadequate medical facilities in Fair Haven, a group of residents has organized the Fair Haven Community Health Center, Inc. It is formulating plans to set up a clinic at 112 Grand Avenue. Present ideas are to start off with only very minimal services, such as providing transportation to area hospitals.

However, members of the group hope to provide for broader and more long-range health needs of the community. Efforts might eventually be directed toward training Fair Haven residents in allied health services. These community workers, health aides and registered nurses could then staff a much-expanded clinic and provide extensive health services for the Fair Haven area.

Health Center Open to Adults

by Florie Ricciuti

A joint press conference was called September 10 by the Hill Health Board and the Hill Neighborhood Corporation at 400 Columbus Avenue to announce the expansion of medical services at the Hill Health Center. This June the Hill Health Center received approval and funding of a Health Education and Welfare Department grant to add full adult health services to the presently functioning children and youth program. The monies received through the Hill Neighborhood Corporation are to help the Corporation develop a community-controlled program of comprehensive health services for the entire family.

Dr. Alvin Novack, Project Director of the Hill Health Center, said that in the first year of the five year grant maternity and family planning services would be available for women from 21 to 45 years of age. In the second grant year beginning in June, 1971, full family health services will be initiated.

"The grant award will not subsidize the entire program but represents 'seed money,' " said Dr. Novack. Therefore, there will be a charge for all health services provided to those over 20 years of age. Dr. Novack continued, "A major objective of the grant proposal is to develop a prepaid group health insurance plan [which would] allow for one yearly fee to cover all the health services both in the Health Center and hospital."

According to Ronald Johnson, Coordinator of the Hill Health Board, "The significance of the grant to the Hill community and its residents is not only that it is the first phase for real family health care, but that it is also the first real chance for full Hill community involvement, not only as a treatment component but also provides another opportunity for residents to be a part of the decision-making action through the Hill Health Board."

For further information call 772-1655 at the Board's office. Community participation is needed.

'Enough' Say FH Youth

by Dino Spino and Ellen Quinn

Fair Haven, the largest of New Haven's seven inner-city neighborhoods, has long been lacking adequate funds for its community programs. This year, if CPI feels particularly friendly toward Fair Haven, it may have three full-time programs. Charles Sabatino, director of the Fair Haven Neighborhood Corporation, has made it known that the chance of even the most meager financial support of CPI is very slim.

Project Enough, perhaps one of the most unique programs to come under CPI scrutiny in a long time, is one of the three programs bidding for money support. This program will be important because there are no existing programs or adequate facilities for young people in the neighborhood. It is unique because it is the first program to recognize the drug problem in the area.

Its initial purpose is to develop in teenagers and adults a healthy attitude toward drugs. It is also hoped that a significant power base can be developed in the organization to effectively prevent police harassment throughout the community as well as to provide legal aid to youths captured by police on vagrancy, drug, and motor vehicle offences.

Getting It Together

The only way Project Enough can be a strong voice in the Neighborhood as well as a relevant program for community people is by the active support of the teens and adults.

After two meetings, Project Enough has full support of more than 100 young people. At those meetings committees were formed to work on a Rock Concert at Saltonstall Park for September 25. Representatives from each section of Fair Haven were elected to the Board of Directors, and plans were made to gain use of Lloyd Street School, which has been left inoperable by Redevelopment for at least two years.

President Butch Maturo, spokesman for Enough, points out that "the black community in 1966 had to tear up Congress Avenue and Dixwell to be heard. If the white community's needs are not met you can be damn sure they'll do the same. We've had... Enough!"

Alan Waggoner

Late Summer Outing

These two participants in a late summer outing sponsored by the Fair Haven Parents Ministry found the event a splashing success. The picnic was held at Lake Quassapaug near Waterbury, and an adult with the group commented it was ashame that similar water and recreational facilities were no longer available in New Haven.

Welfare MOMS Demand Clothes

by Pat Thornburg

The New Haven Welfare Moms held a press conference September 3 to air their demands for a more equitable clothing allowance for their children. Aiming their blasts at Governor Dempsey, Commissioner Harder, and "all those in the power structure" they asked for community backing and help to bring attention to their situation.

Originally, the State had decided that there was not enough money to supply back-to-school clothing other that the $8.60 already allowed in each welfare check. After a sit-in by the Welfare Moms, however, Governor Dempsey authorized Harder to allow this extra money. The allowance turned out to be $15 for every child age 4 to 12 and $20 for age 13 to 18. If the mother or child worked during the summer, however, nothing was allowed.

Welfare mothers have not just waited for the State to take action. A New Haven Moms Used Clothing Store, organized by Matilda Gibbs, President of the New Haven Moms, was set up in July at 238 Legion Avenue. Paying the low rent of $40 a month, the Moms accept all donations of clothing and other useful items. The store is run completely by Welfare mothers and is open 10 a.m. to 6 p.m., six days a week.

Letter to Chamber of Commerce

As successful as the store has been, school clothing needs are still a pressing problem. After their press conference the Moms group sent a letter to the New Haven Chamber of Commerce requesting money and/or winter clothes. Said Mrs. Gibbs: "Surely you can understand the frustration of a mother who wants her child educated, but does not want him to catch pneumonia on his way to school."

Mrs. Gibbs explained what it is like to be a Welfare family. "The kids come home and ask to join this club and that one, but Welfare kids don't have the money. People give up hope, and when people give up hope they give up everything. What ever happened to good old Christianity? Help your neighbor? Today if you help your neighbor someone calls you a fool. It seems to me if they can come across for a bankrupt railroad they can come across for a bankrupt people. It's hard to face your kids with "no" all the time. You lose your self-respect and your dignity. Some people will never have that back."

Asked what could be done to restore a mother's dignity, she replied, "The kids themselves must bring their mothers' dignity back. Its too late for the mothers, work with the kids. Give them a chance. Let them hear the word "yes" for a change. Don't people know that being poor is part of not learning? Once you learn you're poor, you don't want to learn anything else."

End of Endurance

Mrs. Gibbs further stated that many of the over 600 Welfare mothers in her group had reached the end of their endurance, and intended to get what they needed "one way or the other." They cannot accept the Welfare's idea of outfitting a child for one day of school. Attitudes among Welfare workers vary. While interviewing several workers and two supervisors at the Hill District Welfare Office, one worker said that if his clients didn't request school clothing money he wasn't going to give it to them. Asked if he had informed his clients of their rights in the matter, he replied, "That's their business to find out." This attitude was not a typical one there, however. Most of the workers had brought their own children's clothes in to donate to the Mom's Store and had made extra efforts to inform each client of her rights.

Dale Maynard, Hill Supervisor, pointed out that money for Welfare checks was due to run out by January. He also worried that demonstrations against Welfare by the Moms might be disagreeable to the State legislators who control the Welfare purse strings. He felt that although the Moms might be justified in their clothing complaints, money was also needed in other more serious areas, such as neglected children, special diets, special treatment for kids as well as mothers, household replacements and homemakers. The Moms, on the other hand, want an immediate answer to their needs.

Editorial

McLucas Victory

The compromise jury verdict finding Black Panther Lonnie McLucas guilty of only one of four charges is a victory for the defense. Despite the overwhelming odds, McLucas successfully convinced the jury of the honesty and sincerity of his version of the Alex Rackley incident. Most importantly, this trial thoroughly discredits the state's case against the remaining Panthers.

The verdict came after an uphill fight by McLucas, his attorney, and their supporters. Since his arrest 18 months ago, McLucas and the others Panthers charged have been buried in a tide of bitterly hostile national publicity. During the trial, Judge Harold Mulvey refused to admit a large part of the testimony the defense had planned to use to bolster the case against state's witness George Sams. Spectators in court were harassed by police and several were jailed. The defense's pleas to insulate the jury from the flood of trial publicity were denied. Every resource the prosecution could muster was brought to bear against McLucas. On appeal, the verdict, infected with these errors, must eventually be reversed. Even so, it is a tribute to the character of Lonnie McLucas that he did not despair long ago.

The verdict also loosens slightly the noose the government has thrown ever tighter around the Panthers. The government hopes to strangle the Panthers by jailing them (as in New Haven or New York) or by shooting them outright (as in Chicago or Houston) and justifying these tactics as necessary because the Panthers are "dangerous." Yet the jurors reportedly found Lonnie "as honest as the FBI man," and certainly " no threat to society." The trial clearly revealed that the real threat, if any, comes from the state's star witness George Sams. As Panther founder Huey Newton has admitted, the Black Panther Party deserves criticism for allowing a man like Sams to become a member. But the jury verdict shows that people are not fooled by the government's barrage of anti-Panther publicity.

Events surrounding the trial also teach an important lesson. Public pressure from Panther supporters and other concerned persons forced major concessions from the prosecution. Public outcry forced the State's Attorney to state at the start of the trial that he would not ask for the death penalty - a major concession. An ever greater outcry forced the judge to release two Panthers he had previously jailed for six months. And finally, the great public support shown for McLucas must have influenced the jury in its deliberations. For the trial of the others yet to come, the public pressure must not let up.

Most importantly, the jury verdict thoroughly discredits the state's case against the other Panthers. From the pretrial hearings, it is clear that the state's case depends mainly on the testimony of George Sams. But the McLucas jurors refused to buy his story. The State's Attorney chose to separate Lonnie from the other defendants and concentrate solely on him. Now that the McLucas jury has acted, it would be completely unfair to bring the same discredited evidence in front of a new jury in another effort to get a conviction. The remaining Panther defendants must all be freed now.

Support Teachers

Teachers are on strike to make the schools a better place to work in and to provide a better education for New Haven's children. As other people in this country, teachers deserve the right to have a say over their working conditions and to a reasonable salary. **Modern Times** urges all members of the New Haven community to support the teachers and to condemn the Board of Education for trying to separate natural allies in the struggle for better education – parents and teachers.

VOLUME 1, Number 10
Circulation 4,000

© Modern Times, 1970

MODERN TIMES

MODERN TIMES welcomes all comments and letters to the editor.

Editorial Offices: 441 Chapel St., New Haven 562-2510

Subscriptions: 148 Orange St., New Haven

MODERN TIMES is a non-profit, volunteer labor publication of the American Independent Movement

MODERN TIMES is a paper to tell the story of and by the people of New Haven. We don't get that kind of news in commercial papers run for profit. There is no place else where the work and play of people who aren't rich is considered important enough to write about. There is no place else in New Haven where the problems of working women and men are told by them instead of by their bosses. There is no place else where the hunger, bad housing and education, lack of health care and police harassment that people live with is told by them.

We live in the richest country in the world. But only a few people get to use most of this wealth for themselves. We must all work together to claim the wealth we all helped to create. Then there would be no need to strike for a few more crumbs, waste our resources and labor on rockets and bombs, or waste the lives of our young men in wars like Vietnam. We would produce what we need–not what is profitable.

The American Independent Movement (AIM) has been working since 1966 to get people together against the rich, powerful few who run New Haven and the whole country. We want everyone to have good housing, good education, child care centers, recreation areas, decent health care and decent jobs.

STAFF: Joelle Dominski, Peter O'Connell, David Adams, Rick Wolff, Florie Ricciuti, John Moulder, Liz Henderson, Matt Borenstein, Art Fleischner, Neal Beck, Joan Dimow, Alan McKnight, Virginia Blaisdell, Lew Haberly, Lillian Dimow, Harry Henderson, Debbie Anderson, Alan Waggoner, Betty Murray, Steve Ellner, Dick Bandler, Jane Bandler, Steve Mick, Naomi Resnick, Polly Gassler, Marshall Bergen, Jane Wheeler, Peter Jackson, Matthew Carrano, Marty O'Connor, Peter Friedland, Dick Wieland, Sam Goodwin, Karen Waggoner, Pat Darley, Larry Hogan, Jan Baecker, Art Mazer, Dan Vapnek, Bill Hersey, Olivia Stockard, George Johnson, Lee Ann Lee, Betsy Champa, Irv Pollack

"Gentlemen, in times like these we must all make sacrifices — let's lay off another 500."

Write on

Explain, Judge Mulvey

The following is a portion of a letter sent to Judge Mulvey concerning the trial of Black Panther Lonnie McLucas. In the first section of the letter the author asked why such a small room was chosen for the case and why spectators were often badly treated.

Dear Judge Mulvey:

I am concerned about the case you are presently trying in your court, the case of the People of Connecticut versus Lonnie McLucas. I have a number of questions about the trial itself and the reasons for some of your decisions.

If McLucas is not being tried at this time for murder, why was so much time devoted to viewing slides of the murdered body of Rackley, pointing out the *many wounds, etc.? Isn't this apt to prejudice* the jury? *It is my understanding* that the state has presented evidence indicating that McLucas fired *one* shot into the body and McLucas has, under oath, admitted to this. How many slides does it then take to adequately document one uncontested shot? Aren't all the other slides, at best, collateral?

You have sustained the prosecution's objection to testimony regarding George Sams' character and integrity by at least five witnesses, ruling it collateral and irrelevant. If justice is to be done, doesn't the jury need to question and judge the credibility of *every* witness? Isn't evidence regarding a witness's character really key testimony, not collateral?

The prosecution has admitted, to the point of authorizing a medical exam, that the sanity of George Sams, the chief state witness, is questionable, and thus the validity of his testimony suspect. In fact, it appears that Sams has been in Mental hospitals several times. Yet, when the defense requested to have a doctor of *its* choosing examine Sams, you ruled that this was unnecessary. A mental examination is, at best, subjective; certainly a defense doctor would not agree in every detail with the previous examination. But, with a man's life at stake before you, why not let several doctors for thedefense and as many doctors for the prosecution, examine this witness, let them all present their findings, and let the *jury decide whether or not Sams' testimony is credible*, a decision they could then make on the basis of a plethera of competent medical information. How can it be in the best interests of the citizens of Connecticut, the defendent, or the witness himself , to have one man, yourself, pronounce whether or not he is capable of testifying accurately?

The evidence regarding Sams' competence is at best slim; but the evidence that the prosecution has presented regarding McLucas's involvement in a kidnapping or a conspiracy seems nonexistent. In all of the newspaper accounts and in my own experience of the courtroom action, I have not found any actual evidence of McLucas being involved in a kidnapping. I know the papers have often referred to the kidnap-murder or the torture-murder of Alex Rackley; this sort of thing has been in the papers since May, 1969. *But where is the evidence in court?* On what basis could you possibly refuse to drop those particular charges?

I have made reference to the press, supposedly a tool of public information. To say the least, the press is present and actively reporting each day's events in your court. In the August 15, 1970 Journal-Courier it appeared that you instructed the press not to report certain facets of the trial. I believe this censorship was in relation to why certain defense witnesses were not allowed to testify and what their testimony would have *included. We, the people who* did not make it into those thirty chairs that day, want to know, have a right to know, everything that happens in this trial and every trial of the People of Connecticut versus Anybody.

The New Haven Register has recently reminded us all of how totally the jury for the Charles Manson case has been sequestered (Journal-Courier, Wednesday, August 5, 1970. p.1). Yet, in a case similar in seriousness, a case receiving daily coverage in many newspapers, a case being talked about in many meeting halls, churches and bars, a case undoubtedly influenced by national television coverage of related circumstances such as Hoover's findings in his annual FBI report, you have chosen not to sequester the jury. Is it possible for any, much less all, of these men and women to go home each night and *not see any* prejudicial headlines or hear *any* news coverage? Certainly if any of these jurors get the news on television or radio there is no realistic way for them to know what they are not supposed to listen to until after they have heard what they did not intend to hear! Kingman Brewster, president of Yale University, has questioned whether it is possible for Black Panthers to receive a fair trial at all. Doesn't it seem that you are stretching a point to expect the people of Connecticut – we who have felt riots in our cities; who have read of, feared, and lived through the hippie-military occupation of our city on the weekend of May first – to expect us to believe that Lonnie McLucas is getting a fair trial with an *unsequestered* jury?

I respectfully request that you explain these thing to me and to the people of Connecticut as soon as possible. It is our concern, as well as yours, that justice be done in this and every legal situation – justice to the public in the physical set-up of an open court, and justice to the defendent in the fair and unbiased nature of your legal dicisions.

Liberty and Justice for All!
Marion J.A. Brown
New Haven

Let's Stand Together!

From where we stand we look around
we see that things are a mess
We hunch our shoulders and shake our heads
yet no one will confess
That their very acts, the things they themselves do,
has put us where we are.

We're too busy stacking up stones saying–
these are the things "I" do
But for the credit when things go wrong
they blame it all on "You".

Let's go back, retrace our steps
find uot where we're going
So far our work has been in vain
the system's eating the seeds we're sowing!
The situation remains the same
the population is constantly growing.

Don't stand around pointing fingers at your brother
clasp hands and unite one group with another
Only this way will something get done.

This constant fighting among ourselves
has us at a standstill
If we put our fighting in a unified effort
it would affect the system, like the pill!

Charlene Smith,
Conn. Mental Health Center
Community Organization

Open Line

Thoughts from a Maine Vacation

by Mike Avery

I recently returned from a vacation to Maine and want to share some thoughts about this beautiful but depressing sister state. I stayed in Ellsworth, a small town on the coast of Maine. Bar Harbor is the most widely known town in this area. Located on Mount Desert Island, it served the function during the first part of this century as one of the most favored summer playgrounds of the rich.

In Maine, where you do not have to view it through a veil of pollution, smoke and smog, the sky is *BLUE*. At night thousands and thousands of stars in the terrifying expanse of the Milky Way light up the countryside–stars that just couldn't burn their way through the industrial cloud which hovers over Elm city.

But this dramatic beauty is at the expense of many Maine citizens who might benefit from an increase in industry. Machias, Maine has potentially the largest deep water harbor on the eastern sea coast of the United States. Oil interests would like to use this harbor and this would open up a lot of jobs in the area. But the damage that could be done is enormous. Not only would the natural beauty of the spot be marred forever, but the danger of oil slicks, scares everyone.

Although the old estates of the Rockefellers, Fords, Roosevelts and their ilk are still standing and occasionally used, the area is no longer the favored spot it once was. Now it is a tourist spot for middle America and brings in comparatively less revenue. To compensate, motel after motel has been set up to accomodate hordes of tourists and visitors. This summer the island was relatively deserted. Vacancy signs abounded and the beaches and parks were peopled only with a handful of vacationers. Rising prices, lay-offs and unemployment have made Americans cut down on their vacations this year.

Even though there is little industrialization in Maine, pollution is not merely a monster which will raise its head in the future. It already stalks the rivers and streams of Maine. The Union River, which flows through Ellsworth, is polluted and is growing more so every day. One cause for the pollution is that the town does not adequately treat its sewage (this is also true of New Haven, by the way). But the cost for a new sewage treatment plant runs in the millions of dollars, tax dollars which the citizens of Ellsworth are hardly able to provide at this point. Federal support in such cases is the answer, for the services which the town provides are used by many American visitors from all parts of the country.

Lack of respect for natural resources *is also resulting in a dwindling supply of the famous Maine lobsters. This will signal not only a continuing rise in the price of this delicious seafood, but steps will have to be taken to limit the fishing of lobsters. This will severely injure the small fishermen who depend on this for their livelihood as well as the small lobster pounds which sell the lobsters already cooked.*

The economic troubles of Maine are not solely the result of government inaction. The area around Ellsworth, for example, is tremendously backward in terms of unionization. Even trades, like the plumbers, are not unionized. It goes without saying that small shops in various other industries are also not unionized. This is why James Wiggins, once appointed Ambassador to the United Nations by President Johnson, can pay his workers on the **Ellsworth American**, the town's weekly newspaper, only two dollars an hour.

The impression should not be created that Ellsworth and Bar Harbor are poverty stricken communities like Appalachia or urban ghettos. But people have to work very hard to get along and prosepects for the future do not look very bright. There is a real danger that this and similar areas of great natural beauty in the United States will have to turn to heavy industry to make life manageable for local residents. This is something that neither the local residents not the rest of Americans can afford to let happen.

Secrets of Savings and Loans

by Peter Friedland

Did you ever wish you owned a piece of a bank so that you could get your hands on all of that money? Think of how much power you'd have if you could decide or even help decide what to do with so much money.

Of course, the money in a bank doesn't really belong to a banker who owns that bank, but he *controls* the money in his bank, and he uses it to make profits for himself, and the other owners of the bank.

Since the early 1900's, when bankers and banks were there one day and gone–with other people's money–the next, a number of government agencies have watched banks to try to make sure that the depositors at least got their money back.

Most banks don't let depositors decide what the bank does. But one type–"mutual" savings institutions–were created specifically to allow all depositors to share equally in control of the insitiution.

Savings and Loan associations are one type of "mutual" savings institution which is supposed to lend most of its deposits to small homeowners for mortgages.

Loans Not "Mutual"

Owners of many savings and loan associations are at present squaring off for a fight with the Federal Home Loan Bank Board, the government agency that is supposed to watch their operations. The Board decided last month that many savings and loans are not "mutual" enough, and that the directors of savings and loan associations actually have too much control over the money deposited in their institutions.

Savings and Loan institutions are pretty important because they make mortgage loans to small homeowners real estate developers, and construction firms–all of which have had to face high interest rates because of the current inflation.

And, there is a lot of money in savings and loan associations–$167 billion in the US, and $1 billion in Connecticut. The First Federal Savings and Loan Association here in New Haven, for instance, the largest in Connecticut, is worth $237.4 million, and lends out $194.5 million for mortgages. The Second Federal, worth $34 million, lends $30 million in mortgages. In a city with a population of 150,000 people, that involves a lot of small homeowners.

S&L's Favor Friends

Many S&L directors own insurance companies, building supply businesses, and are lawyers or real estate agents. People with whom the S&L directors are friends, or who are willing to buy insurance, building supplies, real estates or legal services from S&L directors are in many cases more likely to get mortgages, and at better interest rates, the study also found.

This not only hurts people who want mortgages but don't have the "inside" contacts, but it also can result–as it has in Illinois, Delaware and California– in the closing down of S&L's because they made unsafe loans which could not be paid back.

The Board wants to require S&L directors to tell savers their salaries, their other businesses, and more about where the money in the S&L is going. Savings and loan officers say they are mad about this because it would cost a lot to mail all this information to their depositors. "That would mean about 60,000 for us, and a six cents each, that's a lot of money," commented Charles Anderson, president of First Federal.

Another S&L officer in New York who used to be New York Superintendent of Banks, (being a regulator is a good way to get a high-paying job in a bank later on) commented that the proposed regulations would open up the possibility of takeover of the S&L's by "irresponsible elements." Presumably, he meant the shareholders, whose money is good enough for him to use, but who are "irresponsible" when it comes to having a say in how the S&L is run.

Apathetic Depositors?

But the Board is a lot more cynical than the S&L directors about how interested people are in how their own money is used. A staff member of the Board who drew up the new proposed regulations *says he doubts that most depositors will not bother to play a role in how the S&L's are run even if they can get more information. "Most people are apathetic," he said.*

The board official agreed that these regulations would give savings and loan depositors the theoretical voice in the company that stockholders in companies have, but that the same kind of disinterest characteristic of most corporate stockholders would probably prevail among S&L depositors.

"Our main concern is that if S&L directors are required to make public, they are less likely to do some things in private," the official added.

However, Anderson of First Federal, who said he supports restrictions on conflict of interest situations, expressed optimism that the proposed regulations would be modified after meetings between representatives of the S&L industry and members of the Board.

The United States Savings and Loan League, the lobbying organization for the industry, has promised "a political fight" against the proposals.

Judging from how little the public knows about other companies which are supposed to be "regulated" by government agencies, it would be surprizing indeed if the final version of the regulations forces the S&L officers to give up any of their profits for mailing costs or their privacy for greater awareness on the part of depositors.

Job Market for Women

August 26 was a chance to look realistically at the present situation of women workers and to talk about the changes that are needed. The employment booth compared the myth and reality of women in the labor force:

The MYTH: It is widely believed that women are not REAL workers because they work primarily for "pin money" for a little extra to buy frills, or as a way of passing time until they are married and have children. It is therefore fair, the myth goes, that women should get low salaries.

The REALITY: 40% of the labor force is female
Over 60% of women workers are married.
One-half of all women workers are over 40 years old.

Most married women are working to supplement their husbands' income which doesn't go very far with today's inflationary prices. A large percentage of working women are heads of families and therefore the sole means of its support. Single women are the sole means of their own support.

As long as women are economically dependent on someone else, they cannot control their lives. To be truly free, women must be able to survive without the financial support of men. But the kind of jobs that are currently available to women pay so little and hold such small possibility for advancement that the prospect of women's economic independence with a decent standard of living is hardly conceivable.

Women's marginal role in the economy is related to her place in the pool of America's unemployed workers. This unemployment pool is made up largely of white and black women and black men. These are the people who can get, if they are lucky, only the low-grade, low-paid service work jobs. The existence of this pool keeps wages down since there are always more workers than the number of available jobs.

The demand of women's liberation to end job discrimination does not only mean equal pay for equal work. Women are not fighting for the tedious and unrewarding jobs in a man's world. The American economy exploits both men and women in the name of profit. Little meaningful work exists today because work is defined in terms of making profits for someone else. Until this concept is changed and our economic system re-organized to meet the needs of people, the kind of equality women will get is equality with men in a common exploitation and dehumanization.

Virginia Blaisdell

On August 26 the country experienced the growing strength of the women's liberation movement. The National Organization of Women initiated a call to all women urging them to join the struggle for equality. August 26 was declared a national women's strike day because it was the 50th anniversary of the women's right to vote.

Despite this hard-won victory decades ago, women are still second class citizens. Three national demands were made: free, 24-hour childcare, free abortion on demand, and an end to job discrimination. Thousands of women all over the country stayed off their jobs or joined in a variety of ways with other women to make clear their demands for basic changes in the way women are treated in the home, on the job, as consumers, in the media, and in personal relationships.

Liberation not Reform

August 26 marked 122 years since the suffragists began the fight for equal rights. Their main strategy was to win the vote for women as they believed it was the key to real equality. The failure of this strategy is obvious for it neither attacked nor destroyed the basic sources of women's oppression.

As black people have learned, Supreme Court decisions, civil rights laws, and amendments to the Constitution are no guarantee of a full and free life. All this has taught the Women's Liberation movement that it must fight long and hard on many fronts. There must be

Out From Under: Women's Day in

Virginia Blaisdell

Virginia Blaisdell

Women Workers: At Home

Women are exploited as workers in the home as well as on the job. The present family arrangement keeps the woman at home producing and rearing children and maintaining the home while the man goes out to do the work our society considers more important. The woman is left with virtually no choices for meaningful work or recreation outside the home.

Isolated all day cooking, cleaning, washing and child-tending, women are prey to large corporations who profit from the endless products flashed across the TV screens urging women to be supermothers, super-housewives, and sex symbols. With little else in their lives to measure self-respect, women are forced to compete with each other for the whitest wash, the shiniest kitchen floors, and the most seductive set of red lips.

Women's liberation exists to change all this and more. As a beginning in the fight to free women from the drudgery of the home and provide her with equal access to the job market and to an education, women need free, 24-hour child-care centers controlled by the parents and teachers who use them. This can also be a basis for shared childrearing and housekeeping by both men and women and an enriching educational experience for children allowing them to spend time with kids of their own age and with adults other than their own parents.

Contr

trol by wo
of th Women's Li
liter re that was
"Ev woman sh
mar hildren she
of wh her or not

W nen face tr
them elieve that
moth hood and
inform tion, the
outd d abortion
nitie to control t

Fre , safe and
towards women c
the cen ral ways
long as abortions
only to middle cl
high costs. (Even
ly invo e a physi
quack doctor.)
nied to others. W
deal with the issu
often poor and bl
inadequate health
witho their con

Adequate and
trol and the repro
quirement for ha
The current lack
of women as con
pulation benefits
The control over
spo ive health c
out cost.

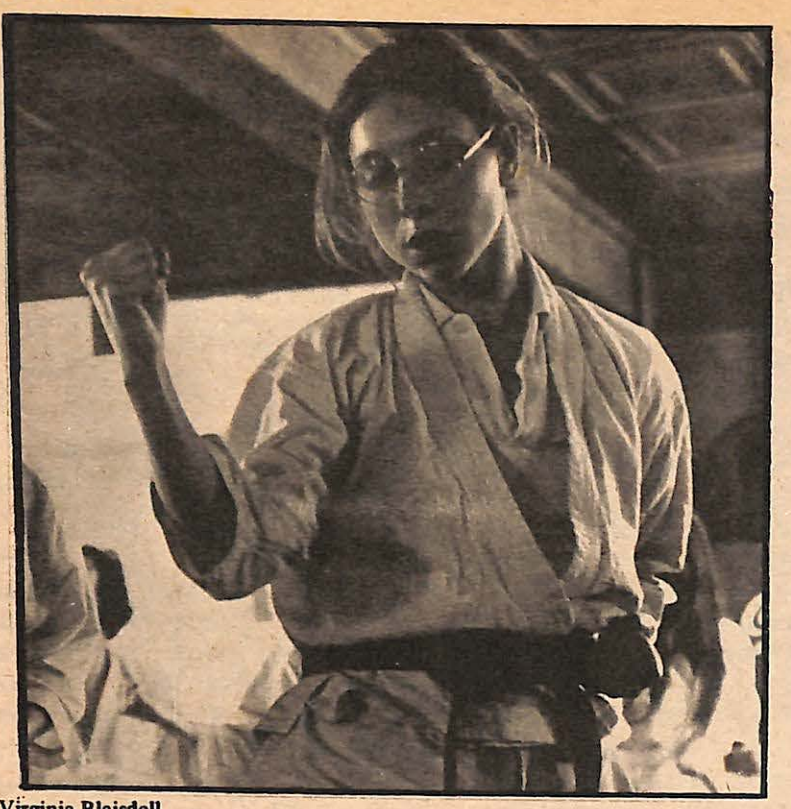
The power to
hands of women
lives must be tak
tors and legislato

short-range victories, like daycare, abortion, and job equality, for these are important in winning the ultimate goal of true liberation.

As a long term goal Women's Liberation demands the right to free, independent and creative lives in a kind of society that is controlled by the people for the benefit of people. This is the same fight that black people and other minority groups are beginning to wage in this country. Women's Liberation does not seek to achieve equality between all men and all women under the present economic and political conditions. This equality cannot exist in a society that is based on profit making and private property. This kind of system thrives on power relationships that make men superior to women, whites superior to blacks, and rich superior to poor.

New Haven's Activities

In New Haven, hundreds of women participated in the nationwide strike day on August 26 by joining together on the Green for a festival of sisterhood planned by New Haven Women's Liberation. The event included information booths and displays on three areas: discrimination in women's employment and education; the need for free and safe medical care, including abortions, for all women; and free parent-controlled daycare for all children. Women also got together in discussion groups to share with each other their experiences of what it is like to be a woman in America. Dance, music, the women's liberation rock band, guerilla theatre and a karate exhibition vividly demonstrated the exploitation of women and the hope that lies in their new movement.



Virginia Blaisdell

der: in New Haven

by Mimi Abramovitz, Harriet Johnson and Alisa Sherin

Control of our Bodies

Control by women over their bodies is a basic demand of the Women's Liberation Movement. According to the literature that was available at the Abortion Booth, "Every woman should be entitled to decide if or how many children she wants to bear and raise." The choice of whether or not to have children is not yet a free one.

Women face tremendous social pressures that make them believe that their only proper fulfillment is through motherhood and child-rearing. The lack of birth-control information, the practice of involuntary sterilization, and outdated abortion laws severely limits women's opportunities to control their own lives.

Free, safe and legal abortions, as a crucial step towards women controlling their own bodies, is one of the central ways of increasing a woman's freedom. As long as abortions are illegal, they continue to be available only to middle class white women who can afford their high costs. (Even with money, illegal abortions frequently involve a physical risk of getting into the hands of a quack doctor.) Money gives some women a choice denied to others. While white middle class women must deal with the issue of abortions, many women, most often poor and black, who are forced to use impersonal, inadequate health services, are victims of sterilization without their consent.

Adequate and available information about birth control and the reproduction processes is also an absolute requirement for having control over one's own life choices. The current lack of information aids the manipulation of women as consumers of dangerous pills. Such manipulation benefits only the pharmaceutical companies. The control over one's body ultimately requires a responsive health care system available to all people without cost.

The power to make these decisions is still not in the hands of women themselves. Control over women's lives must be taken from the grip of priests, male doctors and legislators, and be free from financial limitations.

Karen Waggoner

Self-Defense

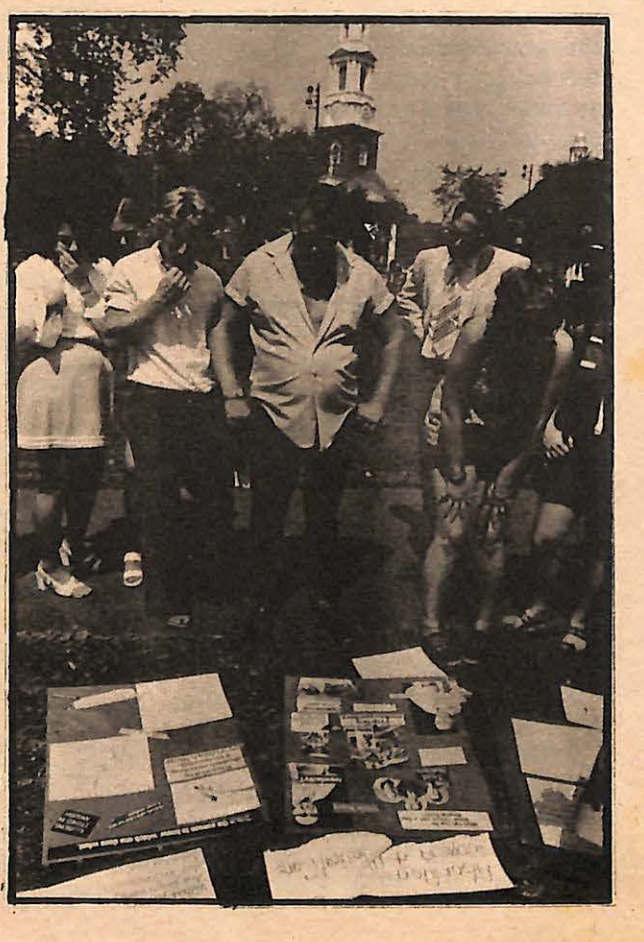
Women's liberation also demands an end to the exploitation of women's bodies by corporations that advertise. Using women's bodies as a way to sell products re-inforces already destructive relationships between men and women and helps ensure that women's bodies will be objects to be gawked at and conquered. Women are assaulted verbally and physically by men because their bodies have been made into objects to be possessed, used and abused.

All too often women respond to such harassment or attacks with timidity and fear, if not guilt. As part of controlling their bodies, women's liberation has suggested to women that they learn the techniques of self-defense and karate.

The women who conducted a karate exhibition at the August 26 Festival pointed out that karate helps to build women's strength and to teach them how to protect and defend their own bodies. One woman said, "In order to become whole, strong human beings, we must learn to challenge, both physically and psychologically, the brutal power men have over us in our society. Karate is teaching women how to fight back!"

Building the Movement

The movement to change women's lives in America needs the strength of all women. Women in the New Haven group want to join with all area women to understand and act to eliminate our oppression. The local group meets on Sunday evenings at 7:30 at 148 Orange St for consciousness-raising sessions where we explore together our experiences of being women. We have many action projects aimed at achieving immediate changes. For information on childcare, women's unions, abortion and medical care, karate, publications, research, the women's liberation rock band, contact NHWL. Women-join us on Sunday nights.



Karen Waggoner

Milford Firm Out To Break Union

by Ruth Meyerowitz

The Hunt-Pierce Company in Milford is out to break the Union, United Auto Workers (UAW) local 376. The five-year old union is relatively weak. The rank and file have begun to build a stronger shop floor organization these last few months. This has caused the company to retaliate by harassing union officials.

Local 376 has more than 20 small affiliates, including branches at Avco, Colt, Times Wire and Cable, and Bridgeport Rolling Mills. The local at Hunt-Pierce has only 60 members. With the other locals in 376 it shares the fulltime union president. Having affiliates adds to the strength of the small Hunt-Pierce local.

Hunt-Pierce builds and repairs bucket trucks. Among its biggest customers are the telephone company, General Electric, the State of Connecticut, and towns which buy bucket trucks for lighting and fire departments.

The main shop is in Milford. The company operates four other shops in the midwest and the south. These shops are not unionized. In case of a strike in Milford, these shops would keep working and could probably fill the most important new orders and take over the emergency repairs and road inspections usually handled by Milford workers.

Unsafe Working Conditions

In recent months, working conditions at Hunt-Pierce have gotten worse. The company's renovation of one section of the shop constitutes a violation of safety regulations. For example, the company either doesn't have fire extinguishers available, or it leaves them on the floor. It hasn't put curtains up around the arc welders to protect workers from the danger of flash burns. The plant also doesn't have a ventilating system. *The problem of exhaust fumes will be very dangerous in the winter when windows and doors are closed.*

The union is trying to make the company live up to the contract on safety procedures. Local 376 met with company representatives to discuss the problem until it became clear the company would not remedy the violations. Then the union filed a grievance.

Keeping Down Wages

Hunt-Pierce advertises in the Milford paper that it pays "the highest area wage." But the workers there know that Hunt-Pierce wages are really below the Connecticut average. The pay scale runs from about $2.40 an hour to about $4 an hour (for a few highly skilled workers).

The main shift works nine and a half hours a day, plus five hours on Saturdays. The company tries to make its pay scale look better by quoting prospective workers a salary based on a work week of 47 and a half hours. (This work week would, thus, include seven and a half hours of overtime at time and a half.) But when you break it down, this pay is really not very much.

Benefits are also poor. Workers contribute to the insurance, medical, and dental plans. The company administers the medical plan, which does not provide full coverage. For example, it only pays $125 for maternity. The union administers the dental plan.

The company tries to keep wages down in several ways. It advertises and hires workers from poor, low-wage areas with high unemployment like Maine. It hopes Maine workers will come to Connecticut for $2.50 an hour. Most Connecticut workers in the Bridgeport-New Haven are won't take such low wages unless they're desperate for a job.

Hunt-Pierce may also be trying to use black workers as a cheaper source of labor. It recently hired five young black workers at $2.35 an hour. Before the lowest paid worker got $2.40 an hour. Some workers have been told the new people are helpers who are just supposed to bring tools and materials and can, therefore, be paid less. But on many days they do the same work as any new man on the job.

Before the company hired these black workers, it didn't have any jobs classified as "helper." The company can get away with this racist policy because the union contract has no clauses on minimum hourly wages (except the Federal minimum of $1.65 an hour) and no provisions for job classifications.

Weak Contract

There are other problems with the last union contract. It was written by the company lawyer, and every article has a loophole for the company. Take the question of overtime and layoff. Clauses that say the company will equalize overtime among the employees "as far as is practical", or in the case of layoff or recall seniority "shall be considered," let the company off the hook every time. Many workers now feel they should never have ratified the contract. They think that, at the very least, the contract language has to be changed in the negotiations next January.

The company takes its workers for granted the workers, however, feel their skill makes the company successful. Each truck is handbuilt by processes which require a lot of experience. Even a good mechanic can't just come off the street and fit right into the job. The company pushes its workers around by not paying them enough and by assuming that people are grateful to be able to work 50 or 60 hours a week to make a living.

Strengthening the Union

The major task at Hunt-Pierce in the months ahead is to build a strong shop floor organization. The union hopes to turn its small size to its advantage and to make everyone an active participant in union activities.

Union officers have begun to talk more about the contract and about what the UAW International offers its members. They have been talking about UAW contract gains in Detroit, educational programs (like the community action program which helps union members solve personal problems), political action programs supporting peace and labor candidates (for example the Connecticut UAW endoresd Joe Duffey for Senate) and conversion proposals. These conversion proposals would require by law individual companies to put 25% of their profits into a fund to plan and finance conversion from wartime to peacetime production.

In September 376 plans to hold meetings where members will go over the contract, pick out the bad points, and suggest things to include in a new one. If workers can build a strong union, low pay and poor working conditions will begin to change at Hunt-Pierce.

Armstrong---

Continued from page 3

ident, was defeated, and went back to the shop floor. He was re-elected a few years later and has since been in office.

Beyond the ability of individual officers, Local 93 knows that its members are the source of its strength and unity. As one official put it, "We have unity because we have wonderful people behind us."

Strikers Keep Informed

Before a strike, members discuss the contract and propose changes at regular union meetings. After the strike begins, big meetings and informal talks with officers are the major sources of news. Notices of meetings are posted in strike headquarters. Members are also told about meetings when they pick up benefit checks on Thursdays and Fridays. There have been three big meetings since the current strike began.

In these meetings, members discuss changes in the contract and important breakdowns or breakthroughs in the negotiations.

Union officers also have the latest information about contract proposals. Any member of the union can approach them to find out what's going on.

Strong Community Support

Both the New Haven and West Haven locals of the American Federation of Teachers joined the picket lines at Armstrong several times during the last few weeks. Representatives of the United Newhallville Organization also sent their support.

Additionally, stores, groceries, and bakeries have generously supported the strikers with large donations of bread and pastry, fruits and vegetables, and foods of all kinds. The local distributes the donations to the strikers. The union thanks all who contributed so generously in the past. It will gratefully accept future contributions.

WH Teachers Rap News Bias

by Stan Heller

Striking teachers in West Haven have become angered over unfair reporting of their contract proposals and strike developments in the press, radio and TV. As a result teachers formed a strike publicity committee to give the public their side of the story.

The committee got together soon after the newspapers had claimed that the West Haven strike would be ended before the Federation had voted on the matter. Subsequently, the teachers voted nearly unanimously to stay out until they could get a better contract.

Committee Chairman Gordon Medlock explained, "We felt that extensive coverage given Hershatter's (Board of Education negotiator) statement that the strike was over last Friday was an inaccurate representation of the situation. The teachers had not decided whether or not the strike would be over. In fact, the teachers did remain out on Friday contradicting Mr. Hershatter's claim."

Medlock added that "Inaccuracies in reporting such as a radio station's statement that teachers had rejected the arbitration award, when in fact it had not even been discussed, as well as biased editorials were further reasons for the creation of the publicity committee."

On September 11 the publicity committee distributed a leaflet addressed to parents correcting inaccuracies and distortions of their position. The leaflet listed the main conflicts with the Board as sick leave bank, severance pay and salary.

The teachers' desire to retain the Sick Leave Bank was expressed in strong terms. "Sick Leave Bank is *not* a paid vacation. It is protection against extensive financial loss due to a protracted illness. (Only one teacher had utilized the Sick Leave Bank in the past five years.)" In addition the leaflet protested the Board's attempt to cut Severance Pay and expressed satisfaction with present arrangements. Finally, teachers responded to Hershatter's earlier charge of "greed" by claiming that they merely desired to keep pace with inflationary prices. The committee resolved to fight further distortions if they occurred.

NHFT Negotiations ---

Continued from page 1

Each year the teacher moves up a step and gets a salary increase of $300, up to a maximum of 13 years. Both the Board and the union are proposing alternative salary schedules.

While the Federation is asking for fewer steps with more pay for the experienced teachers, the Board wants more steps with more pay for less experienced teachers. This means that New Haven public shcools could become a training ground for beginning teachers.

As far as benefits are concerned, the main thing the teachers want is the CMS-Century Plan. This provides for full health coverage, and is not deducted from the salary. Presently the teachers are enrolled in the Community Plan, which does not offer coverage as complete as the Century Plan. The Board is proposing that the teachers pay half of the Century Plan from their salaries.

Arbitrary Power

Two of the points being negotiated deal with the contract language, which the Federation claims gives unlimited arbitrary powers to administrators.

The no-strike clause proposed by the Board allows the superintendent to immediately fire a teacher who "promotes or encourages a slowdown, work stoppage, refusal to work, or strike." Teachers remember the 10-day suspension of Anthony Annunziato who stood up at a faculty meeting at Wilbur Cross last year suggesting that teachers not report to work unless the school sidewalks were cleared of ice.

In a related point, the union is demanding that suspended or fired teachers have the right to take their grievance to arbitartion. The current contract states that a teacher discharged under the no-strike clause mentioned above shall have no recourse to the grievance prodedure. In these areas, the Board wants to retain the present contract language.

Arbitration Not Impartial

These major issues come from months of negotiations, mediation, arbitration and now carry over to the strike. Nonbinding arbitration, the last step in the bargaining process before a strike, resulted in a proposed contract based only on the proposals of the Board of Education.

Not one Federation proposal was recommended by the arbitration panel, which consisted of one lawyer representing the Board, one educator representing the union and a third party, Francis Caty, who was a lawyer and recommended by the State Department of Education.

Caty swung the decision in favor of the Board's proposal. "The third party more often than not, will swing with the Board. We're caught with the myth that this is impartial," claims Tim Craine.

Consequently, at a meeting held September 8 the teachers, both union and non-union, overwhelmingly rejected the arbitration panel's award and voted to go on strike. As this story is written negotiations are still going on around the clock and the teachers vow that they will remain on strike as long as necessary to win a decent contract.

WH Teacher Speaks Out

by Esther Levy, teacher, Carrigan Middle Schook, West Haven

Why am I on strike? For the third day I ask myself that question. Each day as the kids trickle into school, which is unstaffed by teachers, and the stern faces of the people in the community greet me on the picket line, I must reaffirm my strength. I *ought* to be in the classroom.

Four years ago when I graduated from college I was idealistic enough to spend all summer planning my dynamic approach to capture the interest of my students. It didn't take long to find out that too many students in a classroom and too few books and not enough specialists to help the problem readers often defeated even the most motivated teachers and students.

Why am I on strike? Oh—sure I need more money. Inflation hits my family too. But I remember I was supposed to have a special period to help students with reading last year. Because the Board did not provide enough money to hire teachers and other professional help I sat in a study hall watching children—not teaching! Instead of helping students after school with reading I counted books and typed ditto masters.

There is Mrs._____ on strike too. It must take great courage for her to be here. She's been a dedicated teacher for 25 years., and could retire next year. I certainly hope all the bargaining doesn't take away some of the benefits she's earned all these years.

Why is she on strike—It must be for her ideals! It must be for the principle that trained educators must demand quality standards for our schools! It must be because she knows that parents want textbooks and materials in the classroom. *It must be for the kids!*

Community Reactions Vary

Some Parents Joining Picket Lines

by Joelle Dominski

Reaction from parents regarding the present teachers strike has been varied. Some groups are supporting the strike and even joining the picket lines while others are taking what they term is a neutral position.

At Horace Day School in the Hill support for the teachers is strong. On the second day of the strike, over 30 parents and their children joined the picket line. "The teachers are with our children and we're with our teachers," said Pat Bland. Another parent explained she was keeping her child home because all the children from grades four and five have been put in one classroom with one teacher during the strike.

There has also been support at Jepson School in Fair Haven Annex and at Hooker School in the Whitney Avenue area. The parents at Hooker prepared an open letter on September 12, in support of the teachers demands. "Our experience at Hooker School has left us with a profound regard for our dedicated teachers. They have indicated a great desire to work with the parents and community in creating an innovative school atmosphere."

Meanwhile, the parents at Conte School support "neither the Board nor the union." One parent, Marleen Gabriel, wished the Board would order school closed, because it is so chaotic for the children that go. She said that although she does support "a lot of the things that the teachers stand for, but if the demands had been brought to parents groups it could have been powerful," she asserts.

Open Schools?

Several Fair Haven groups had offered their buildings for the open schools program the Federation had planned during the summer. However, none of these alternate schools have opened yet. Charles Sabatino of the Fair Haven Neighborhood Corporation said, "The whole thing is confused. The Board obviously messed up. But the teachers haven't gotten themselves together. The open schools fell through because the teachers didn't talk to the people enough."

Commenting on the open schools program, Mary Johnson, union coordinator of the project, explained, "We have failed to the extent that we didn't get the idea across in a positive enough fashion." She added that there are sites still available and that if the strike is long the parents might "request this service."

In a separate action, the Citizens *Commission to Develop Quality Education (CCDQE), United Newhallville Organ-*

Virginia Blaisdell

Parents and pupils join the picket line in support at Horace Day School.

ization and some other community groups have issued a petition urging all parties to end the strike.On Saturday, September 12, these groups went to the New Haven Motor Inn at 11 p.m. where negotiations were taking place and demanded to sit in on the talks. They were there for more than four hours. During that time they requested that they be permitted to listen in on the negotiations.The Board said they would agree to having these people present if settlement was not near, in 24 hours. This request had been made to the Board last spring and was refused at that time.

Closed Negotiations

Nearly an hour later, Charles Leek, president of the NHFT returned to the room and announced that the Federation committee had decided unanimously that they did not want anyone in the negotiations room at this time. He explained that it would slow the process up, and that the teachers wanted to settle the contract.

The community leaders were obviously infuriated by this decision. Informal discussions followed between some members of the union negotiating committee and some of the community people present.

Tim Craine, spokesman for the Federation, explained his group's position. "We feel the Board is deliberately using certain members of the community to harass negotiations and create the impression that community opinion is turning against the teachers, which it is not." The tragedy of the situation, he said, was that the community people were not speeding up the negotiations, but, in fact, slowing them down.

On Sunday, the community people returned to the Motor Inn to ask again that they be permitted to listen in on the negotiations. Mayor Guida had been called in to make the final decision, and he barred the representatives from the negotiations.

Robert Sams, head of the United Newhallville Organization, represented the community groups present and made an alternate proposal: that negotiations between Clifford Oviat of the Board and Charles Richards of the Federation be private but that following each session the two negotiators make a report to a group of community representatives.

The Federation agreed to this proposal and asked that it be added into the request that the Board conduct 24-hour negotiations. On week days, the Board has refused to negotiate between 7:30 a.m. 4 p.m. The Board would not change its position on negotiation hours. At this time however, the negotiators will meet with community representatives throughout negotiations and keep them informed.

Although there was heated argument during the weekend, the situation provided an opportunity for informal discussion between teachers and community people. This may lay the groundwork for a new process of negotiating contracts in the future, so parents can be involved in the entire negotiating process.

Teachers' Morale Stays High

by Barbara O'Connell

"If you go by morale, this strike has been 100% effective," according to Ron Comen, strike coordinator of the New Haven Federation of Teachers (NHFT). He said in an interview at the busy union office on the first weekend of the strike, that there have been many new teachers joining the union.

With over 75% of the teachers staying out of schools and custodians and cafeteria workers honoring the picket lines throughout the city, the Board of Education claims that it can effectively keep the schools open. The Board is attempting to staff the schools with substitutes, parpprofessionals and volunteers. Although many paraprofessionals are assuming the duties of a classroom teacher, they are receiving pay far below that of any substitute.

On the picket lines each day from 6:30 am to 1:00 pm the teachers are hopeful that there will be a favorable settlement soon. Asked by **Modern Times** reporters about the most important issues in the strike, many were concerned about class size, working conditions and salaries.

Most of the teachers felt that one of the the ways the strike would benefit children in the long run was that a good contract would attract highly qualified teachers who would be willing to stay. Frank Caparulo who teaches at Lincoln-Basset thinks the strike will help the children because "smaller class size would provide time for more individual attention which is so important in the inner city schools. A teacher from Scranton School, Al Roshka, said "Psychologically, a dissatisfied teacher won't be a good teacher. With 34 kids you just become physically exhausted."

Virginia Blaisdell

Phyllis Grossman pickets at Woolsey School and explains the strike.

Some teachers interviewed were so committed to the strike that they said they they would be willing to go to jail if an injunction were enforced There is a state law forbidding teachers to strike.

In August, the Board of Education had named 17 union leaders in an injunction against the upcoming strike. It forbade teachers to discuss, promote, instigate, vote on or engage in a strike. At the end of the first week of the strike, each of the 17 teachers named were served with subpoena to appear in court. They were to show cause why they should not be held in contempt for violation of the injunction. Prior to the serving of the subpoenas, however, the union had filed a court motion to have the injunction overruled. A hearing has been scheduled for September 22. Many teachers felt that putting the date off was used as a scare tactic against teachers participating in the strike since the penalty is $500 a day and or imprisonment.

Lingering Fascism

"Anti-strike legislation in Europe would be spat upon as evidence of lingering fascism," said Tom Creighton, a history teacher at Wilbur Cross. "Union smashing and injunction throwing destroys the kind of educative influence that ought to flow naturally from the very nature of the classromm teacher's employment," he continued.

All of the teachers interviewed felt that the Board of Education has handled the situation very poorly. "They have used the funds that they have to pay for substitutes and ads in the paper, at the same time pleading poverty." said Phyllis Grossman who teaches at Woolsey School. Betty Tobin from Lincoln-Basset said, "They've never faced up to the fact that they have to negotiate."

Non-union Support

Asked how much support there is from non-union teachers, most thought it was very strong. Two of the teachers interviewed, June Shapis and Diane Garber, both at Katherine Brennan School, were non-affiliated teachers who had been on the picket line. At Woolsey School eight of nine teachers stayed out, all of whom are non-union.

Kathy Kahn, who teaches at Baldwin School pointed out, "Most teachers in New Haven, union and non-union alike, are united on the picket lines in their fight for a fair and equitable contract."

The staff thanks the following teachers for their interviews. We regret we could not print them all. Tom Creighton, Wilbur Cross H.S.; Frank Caparulo, Betty Tobin, Lincoln-Bassett; Al Roshka, Scranton; Nil Disco, Ray Pugliese, Hillhouse H.S.; May Hageman, Horace Day, Jane Shopis, Diane Garber, Catherine Brennan; Kathy Kahn, Baldwin; Phyllis Grossman, Woolsey; Stephen Feldman, Susan Sheridan Middle; Edith Kolodny, Barnard.

Convention Plans New Constitution

by Peter Friedland

Workers who do especially boring, dangerous or dirty jobs would receive extra high salaries, according to proposals for a new American Constitution offered in Philadelphia two weeks ago at a Revolutionary People's Constitutional Convention. Ten thousand people, black and white, attended the convention, which was organized by the Black Panther Party.

Panther Defense Minister, Huey Newton, told the delegates that Americans need a new Constitution because the old one only guaranteed freedom under the agricultural, decentralized economy of the 18th Century. Newton maintained that "The descendants of that small company of original settlers of this land are not among the common people of today, they have become a small ruling class in control of a worldwide economic system."

About 65 people from New Haven attended the convention, including 15 members of the New Haven Liberation School and the New Haven Liberation Front. Buses were obtained by the Connecticut Chapter of the Black Panther Party from Bridgeport after receiving claims of being "all booked up" from the three New Haven bus companies.

People Different Today

"The Constitution set up by their ancestors to serve the people, no longer serves the people, for the people have changed. The constitution set up to serve the people of the 18th century serves the ruling class of the 20th century, and the people of today stand waiting for a foundation of their own life, liberty and pursuit of happiness," Newton told the 10,000 participants at the convention.

Delegates to the Plenary Session then worked for a whole day to produce po*sition papers on the problems various groups have in present day society.*

Proposals stressed the rights to freedom of individuals and provided for greater control of factories and offices by workers. In addition, women, blacks, Chicanos and other "national minorities" would be guaranteed proportional representation in workplaces and government bodies.

All Americans would receive housing, clothing and medical care free. These and many other ideas will be incorporated in a final document which should be finished in November.

Police Raids Before Convention

Before the convention, the Philadelphia police raided the Panther headquarters after a week of incidents against Philadelphia police. Philadelphia Police Commissioner Rizzo admitted that there was no evidence at all against the Panthers and that the raids were excessively destructive.

Despite the police raids, Panthers came from other cities, and black people in North Philadelphia helped organize transportation, workshops and food for the convention.

Panther Defense Arts Fair Major Event

One of Connecticut's major cultural events of the eyar took place on September 12 when several hundred persons attended the Legal Defense Arts Fair. The event, held in a park behind Yale Divinity School on St. Ronan Street, was sponsored by the Coalition for the Defense of the Panthers for the purpose of raising money for legal expenses in the next set of trials in the New Haven Nine case. A wide range of both local and nationally-distinguished artists and craftspeople donated works for sale and auction. Among the scores of works available were ones by Ben Shahn, Alexander Calder, Peter Blume and Walker Evans. Refreshments, music, and childcare were provided for those attending the Arts Fair.

Virginia Blaisdell

McLucas 'Wins' Despite Bias...

Continued from page 1

caught close to the police was arrested, including a black radio correspondent who had seen police beat a bleeding demonstrator as they carried him into the courthouse.

Police also harassed trial spectators as they waited through the long days for the verdict. Spectators were cramped into a narrow rope-lined corridor, even though the rest of the courthouse was empty.

Jury deliberations finally reached a climax. First, the jury sent a note saying they were in disagreement. The judge, reluctant to allow a hung jury after months of trial, brushed aside a defense motion for a mistrial, and read the jury the "dynamite" charge. This charge, often disapproved by courts as unfair, pressures the jury minority to go along with the majority.

Verdict a Puzzle

A day later the jury returned and acquitted McLucas of all charges except conspiracy. This verdict makes no sense. Lonnie freely admitted being present *when George Sams bound, tortured, and questioned Rackley. He also admitted driving to the death scene with Sams and* Warren Kimbro and fearing death at Sam's hand, firing a shot into Rackley's dead body. But at no time until that moment, McLucas said, did he know that Sams was going to order Rackley killed, since Sams had said repeatedly he would let Rackley go.

Most observers agree that of all four charges, there was less evidence against Lonnie on conspiracy to murder than on any other charge. It appears probable that the jury decided to compromise, and picked conspiracy to murder because they thought, incorrectly, that it was the second most serious crime charged against McLucas.

McLucas' attorney will appeal the conviction, charging many trial errors: among others, prejudicial publicity, unfairly selected grand jury and trial jury, lack of evidence, and the judge's exclusion of defense evidence attacking George Sams.

Also, Mclucas still faces first degree murder charges in Middletown for the same Rackley incident. Defense attorneys are confident that the state will eventually be forced to drop this charge (since it violates the Constitutional prohibition against two trials for the same crime), but in the meantime, McLucas will remain in jail without bond.

Legal Victory

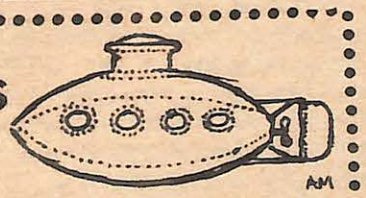
And, of course, the remaining Panther defendants must still face trial. However, from an overall legal point of view, the trial was a victory for all of the New Haven 9. Despite the frightening charges, despite the media's presumption of Lonnie's guilt on these charges, a jury of 10 white and 2 black people, mostly middle aged and middle class, found that the state's case was just so much hogwash.

As for Lonnie McLucas, when asked what his feelings were, he stated, "When I am set free, I will continue to serve the people. I am going to do so, from within the Black Panther Party, until the day I die."

Alan Waggoner

Verdict is announced to supporters who had been waiting on the Green.

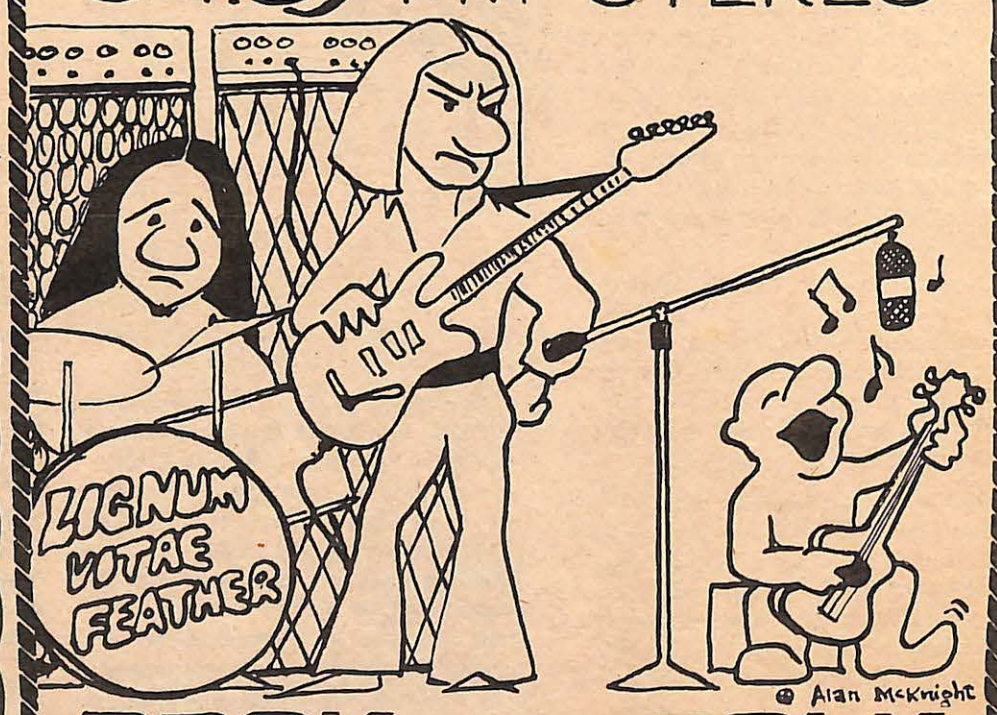
REVOLUTION: Left Out of Schoolbooks Paper, 70¢; 5 to one address $3.
JOHN DONAR: COMMON MAN, The Autobiography of a Wobbly 1940-46. Floodstained, $1.
VICTORY LIBRARY, a Nonprofit Bookservice
Box 51294 New Orleans, La. 70150



MARIE'S LUNCHEONETTE
337 GRAND AVENUE
865-9250

the Ski Hut INC.
Announces the opening of a new store at
15 WHITNEY AVENUE
NEW HAVEN, CONNECTICUT
865-1659
Featuring the Finest in Skiing
•
Mountaineering
•
Backpacking

WYBC
94.3 FM STEREO



ROCK FOLK
EXQUISITELY PROGRAMED!

US Largest Merger: Hartford Fire-ITT

The first of a series of articles on the still developing situation surrounding the merger of Hartford Fire and ITT.

by Bill Bandas

On June 18th of this year, the merger of International Telephone ane Telegraph Corporation (ITT) and Hartford Fire Insurance Company became effective. This was the largest corporate merger of its kind ever to be accomplished in the United States.

Although many people know about Hartford Fire, at least through their TV advertising on the World Series and the Jacques Cousteau "Undersea World" programs and the Junior Fire Marshal activities in rural and suburban schools (little red fire helmets?), not many people really know what ITT is.

It is *not* the telephone company—at least in America—; that's ATT. So, what does it mean to you that these two relatively unknown companies decided to merge? Why is the Department of Justice suing? Why has Ralph Nader tried again and again to stop the action?

First, let us try to determine what Hartford Fire and ITT are. This is not as easy as it may sound. In the financial world, a company can "own" another firm if it controls a larger amount of that firm's common stock than any other group or individual.

For example, if company A issued 100 shares of stock and company B bought 25 shares, it could take over company A, providing no other group or individual owned more than 25 shares. There might be a group—company A's officers, perhaps—who owned 28 shares. If they act as a group, they can retain control of their own company? if they do not, company B can move in as owner. Many companies "own" other companies in this manner? they have a controlling, or majority, interest.

Bearing this in mind, we can say that Hartford Fire Insurance Company owns all or the major part of 15 companies, including itself, in the U.S. Hartford Fire sells all kinds of insurance, of course, and some financial services and data processing facilities. It also owns two large buildings in Chicago. The real estate companies which own and manage the buildings—one for each—were set up by and for the Hartford.

ITT is a conglomerate. Until about 12 years ago, ITT was involved mostly in communications, almost all of which was in Europe and South America. It was, and is, *the* European telephone company, much like AT&T in America.

During WWII, however, many of their national firms were taken over by the countries in which they operated. This has continued to happen as foreign governments and the spirit of nationalism becomes stronger: the government of Peru nationalized ITT's telephone system not too long ago. The end result of this kind of activity, however, was that ITT's revenues began to fall off; money from their U.S. operations was never too great in comparison and so, they were a little worried.

ITT Chief Diversifies

Then, in June of 1959, Harold S. Geneed was made president and chief executive officer of ITT. in 1964, he was named chairman of the board. Harold who? you might well ask, but, more about this unknown person who controls the economic destinies of nearly half a million persons later. Geneen set ITT on the path of diversification. This, as we shall see, was a very shrewd move, because there are *no laws* at present against companies made up of companies producing different things. There *are* laws against monopolies, like *AT&T, which control a single industry.*

Geneen and his co-workers bought companies big and small, companies making communication, industrial and consumer products; providing consumer and business servides and "developing" natural resources. They added firms doing "defense" and space work. They moved into social and environmental activities. Too vague? The Wonder Bread you eat, the Avis car you rent, the Levitt Home you live in, the Sheraton Hotel you stay at and many, many other products and services you use and buy are ITT produced.

Although much of ITT's income came from non-American sources last year, 55% of their 5.5 billion dollar income came from U.S. sales and revenues. 1969 marked the first year that income from the U.S. exceeded that from Europe. Obviously, the greater market is here, and ITT intends to cash in on it through the lucrative insurance business.

Hearing Nears: UI Clouds Issues

by Florie Ricciuti

The Public Utilities Commission hearing on the United Illuminating Company (UI) and the Connecticut Light and Power Company (CL&P) joint proposal for high voltage transmission lines will be held September 23 at 10:30 am in the New Haven Hall of Records.

This same PUC hearing had previously been scheduled for July 29 in Hartford against the protests of New Haven area residents, aldermen, and even Mayor Guida. The hearing was postponed only after a lawyer for the people opposed threatened court action if the hearing were continued.

News Analysis

According to section 16-26 of the Connecticut General Statutes, the public hearing must be held in the area affected if 25 residents sign petitions. The Fair Haven Betterment Association presented over a hundred signatures which had been gathered in less than a day.

Propaganda Stepped Up

As the hearing date approaches, UI has stepped up its propaganda in favor of the *overhead high voltage* lines. In frequent *three-quarter page* ads in the **New Haven Register** and the **New Haven Journal Courier** and in bill inserts to its captive customers, UI, the only electric utility company in New Haven, has tried to cloud the issues and alternatives around the proposal. UI has threatened the New Haven area residents with electrical blackouts and higher rates if the wires cannot be constructed overhead.

UI claims that their shiny overhead lines laid on modern A-frame bases will make little difference in an already blighted "industrial core." UI, however, is one of those industries that make the area ugly. UI is a major polluter of the air and contributes heavily to water pollution. UI intends to add another dimension of ugliness now with the overhead lines.

Deceptive Cost Figures

UI claims it has consulted with city officials concerning the proposed routes for the lines. In the event the New Haven harbor is redeveloped, the lines will also be rerouted. Of course, UI doesn't include these costs when it tells the public how much cheaper it will be to put the lines overhead as opposed to underground. Once underground the wires won't have to be rerouted, and will be more aesthetically pleasing.

UI also doesn't let the people know how much it will cost to maintain the overhead lines, especially in the very polluted air in that industrial area. UI says it will cost 3.4 times as much to put underground lines in as opposed to the overhead lines. This price is just for installation and does not include any other factors.

UI claims its "basic responsibility is to provide an adequate supply of reliable electricity to our customers and do this with a minimum impact on our environment and at prices people can afford to pay." UI has threatened its customers with higher rates if the proposed plan cannot be carried out. But, no matter where the lines go, the customer will have to pay. UI certainly is not going to cut down its 7.4% profit rate or rate of return to benefit the people.

In fact, the PUC ruled in 1961 that 6.35% was a just and reasonable rate of return. This small difference in the rates of return would probably have been more than enough to pay for the underground lines. Instead it went into the pockets of a few wealthy shareholders.

In one of the propaganda ads from UI, Angus Gordon, Jr., President of UI, says "The financial resources available to our society are limited. The money for improvement of our environment will come out of our own pockets. Let's spend it wisely."

Who does Angus Gordon think is "us?"

UI... *Continued from page 4*

reason given for this apparent duplicity *was that the utility company was "too* busy" to be engaged in real estate activities on its own.

In answer to persistent demands that the lines go underground, Morgan, time and time again asserted that it would be impossible. He cited a 10:1 cost factor and maintenance difficulties as the principle reasons. "The customer must pay" was always the clincher. Several people in the audience denied this claim, pointing out that UI's investors are given a high rate of return of over 7% and that their pockets should be emptied for a change instead of the customer's.

One irate property owner questioned UI's initiation of condemnation proceedings against his land because of his refusal to sell out to the power lines. People couldn't believe that a profit-making corporation that holds a legal monopoly in the sale of electric power could use the right *of eminent domain to destroy the very* people they are enfranchized to serve.

At one point in the meeting Catherine Quinn, president of the Fair Haven Betterment Association (FHBA), pointed out that the proposal being explained to everyone would already have been in the books had the hastily called PUC meeting in Hartford not been challenged by the FHBA.

Mrs. Quinn concluded by saying that Fair Haveners were determined to force UI's proposed harbor lines underwater and that by forming a united front among the various organizations the same could be done for East Haven.

UI and CL & P representatives offered their customary replies to questions about drops in property values that such claims were unfounded.

But when Thomas Giamo offered the information that houses in the Orang-Milford area had experienced drops of 60% from their previous market values because of the installation of overhead lines, the "UI Team" was silent. And when another man stood up indignantly to say THAT RCA technicians would not guarantee satisfactory TV reception near the lines, UI was again silent.

To one of the most recurring questions of the evening: Does UI plan to use the proposed lines for the *sale* of electric power to *other* electric companies? Morgan persistantly answered that the lines were primarily for this area's benefit only.

Suprising it was, then, to discover the very next day of UI's plan to build a 600 megawatt power plant at the Connecticut Coke Company site in the harbor area, which will be the largest single unit fossil fuel generating plant in New England. Other New England power companies will be involved in the financing in return for a share of the power generated – and without the burden of any of the unhealthy and unsightly smoke and soot that comes with it. That stays in New Haven.

Village Laundromat
A New Business
Automatic Equipment—
Safe & Clean
7 AM to 10 PM 7 days a week
215 Orange Ave. (Route 1)

HOT & COLD SUBS
THE SUB SHOP
454 COLUMBUS 624-6961

Larry James Furniture Moving
A ABM M
LOCAL & STATEWIDE—MODERATE RATES
ABM means a better move. This signifies that my men will provide the utmost skill and ability to insure a better move for you. EST. 1965 1499 STATE CALL 776-0626

Books on Peace

A PUNISHMENT FOR PEACE by Philip Berrigan S.S.J., $4.95; WE WON'T GO by Alice Lynd, $1.95; NIGHT FLIGHT TO HANOI by Daniel Berrigan S.J. $4.95; TRIAL POEMS by Lewis and Berrigan, $17.50; DELIVERED INTO RESISTANCE by various authors, $1.95; FAITH AND VIOLENCE by Thomas Merton, $1.95; CONSEQUENCES: TURTH AND....by Daniel Berrigan $3.95; THE NON-VIOLENT CROSS by James Douglass, $6.95; CONTAINMENT AND CHANGE by Ogelsby and Schaull, $1.45; IN SOLITARY WITNESS by Gordon Zahn, $2.95; DISOBEDIENCE AND DEMOCRACY by Howard Zinn, $1.45; TRIAL OF THE CATONSVILLE NINE by Daniel Berrigan S.J., $1.95; PRISON JOURNALS OF A PRIEST REVOLUTIONARY by Philip Berrigan, S.S.J., $5.95; PENTAGON CAPITALISM-THE POLITICAL ECONOMY OF WAR by Seymour Melman, $8.50; PRISON NOTES by Barbara Deming, $1.95; NO BARS TO MANHOOD by Daniel Berrigan, S.J., $5.95; AMERICA IS HARD TO FIND, $3.00.

Resistance Book Distributors
661 East 219th Street
Bronx, New York, 10467

Tibbi Ryder
©BETTY MURRAY
OKAY, WE'LL TRY YOU OUT AS A SALES-GIRL.
OH, GOOD.
FIRST, YOU MUST SEE THAT ANYONE WHO COMES IN HERE BUYS SOMETHING.
BE SURE TO TELL THEM ABOUT OUR EXCLUSIVE NYLON PANTY SALE.
IF WE DON'T HAVE THEIR SIZE, TELL 'EM OUR SIZES RUN CLOSE AND THEY LOOK BETTER IN THE NEXT SIZE.
SAME THING GOES FOR COLORS.
IF WE DON'T CARRY THEIR STYLE, OURS ARE WHAT'S POPULAR AND IN FASHION, UNDER-STAND?
AND...OH YES, DON'T FORGET OUR MOTTO.
WHAT'S THAT?
THE CUSTOMER IS ALWAYS RIGHT.

ON FILM

Hardboiled Detectives?

by Harry Henderson

THEY CALL ME MISTER TIBBS, Screenplay Alan R. Trustman and James R. Webb, produced by United Artists, Directed by Gordon Douglas. Starring Sidney poitier and Martin Landau.

COTTON COMES TO HARLEM, Screenplay by Ossie Davis and Arnold Perl, Music by Galt McDermott, Produced by Samuel Goldwyn Jr., Directed by Ossie Davis. Starring Godfrey Cambridge, Raymond St. Jacques, Calvin Lockhart, Judy Pace, Redd Foxx. From the novel by Chester Himes.

Black men with guns on the silver screen? Sure, as long as they're wearing badges. With **Cotton Comes to Harlem** and **They Call Me Mister Tibbs**, Hollywood has definitely launched the black detective thriller, putting a new twist in the time-tested formula of the detective films of the thirties and forties. The hardboiled detective film has traditionally been an attempt to make socially acceptable entertainment of the violence which pervades all levels of American life, but especially the lives of the poor. In this attempt, the hardboiled film is different from the gangster film (**Little Caesar** or **Bonnie and Clyde**), which always shows the rise and tragic fall of individuals trying to establish their identity by violently assaulting a society which refuses to give them dignity on other terms. The hardboiled detective escapes a tragic end because he always acts in obedience to a code. So, although he kills, he is allowed to survive.

As a thriller, **They Call Me Mister Tibbs** must be seen to be disbelieved. We are essentially told "who done it" in the first five minutes (earlier, if you've seen the coming attractions) and the flick features two of the longest, dullest, and most pointless chase scenes ever put on celluloid. Sidney Poitier plays one of the "positive" roles he has apparently decided to spend the rest of his acting life doing.

He is a very professional cop being groomed for better things by the Force because of his color. As symbols of his status, his beautiful home and family are prominently featured. Playing his part like a sleepwalker, Poitier faces his Big Problem: can he find the moral courage to turn in his white activist minister friend for murdering a prostitute? Guess and save yourself $2.50.

Cotton Something Else

Cotton Comes to Harlem is something else again. Adapted from a fine novel in the hardboiled tradition by Chester Himes and directed by Ossie Davis, it has many flashes of brilliant humor, and some sharp characterization. The problem is that the film is schizophrenic and can't decide whether it is serious melodrama about the charlatan head of a Back-to-Africa movement or is an out-and-out farce. The farce is often superb and makes splendid use of such monuments of Harlem's own culture as the Apollo Theatre and comedian Redd Foxx. A lot of the film is interracial sexual and political slapstick, which takes a leaf from the vaudeville shows at the Apollo, and the message of the film seems to be -- if we can't laugh at some of this stuff, we're really in trouble. **Cotton** is finally no more *realistic* than **Tibbs**, but at its best -- which is a lot of the time -- it knows that it isn't.

Perhaps the key difference between the two films is the question of loyalties. Poitier's Tibbs is a rising young "law enforcement" bureaucrat, headed for the top -- and finally his loyalty to his job and the values it represents controls him. Tibbs' professional expertise had dramatic value in **In the Heat of the Night**, where Poitier had to encounter the Mississippi hostility of Rod Steiger. In this sequel, Tibbs is shown as merely baffled by moral questions which go beyond the notions of middle-class respectability and his textbook ideas of crime and punishment. **Mister Tibbs** misreads the tradition of the hardboiled detective story, if it thinks it can turn its lonely tough guy hero into a career-conscious family man.

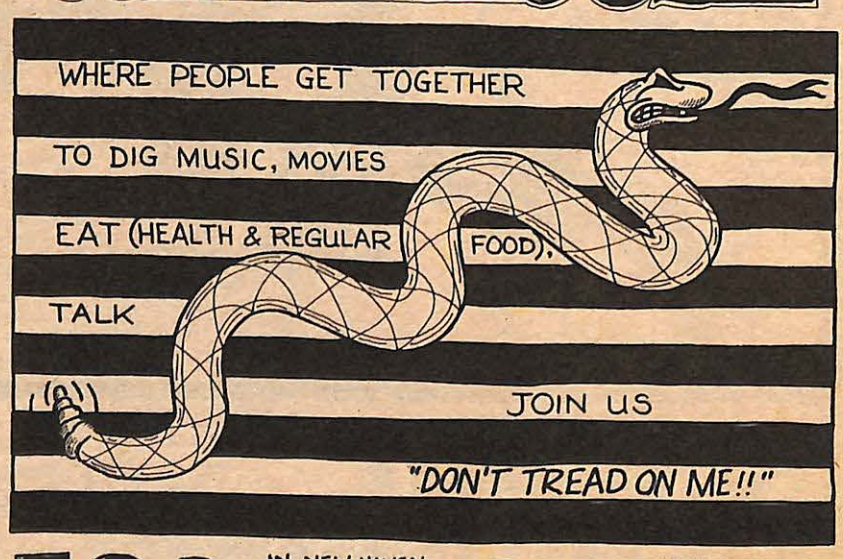
Classically, the hardboiled detective is a private eye like Humphrey Bogart, not a cop, and, though licensed by the power-structure to catch criminals, the private eye is independent and not subject to the pressures and temptations of a hierarchical quasi-military bureaucracy. Coffin Ed and Grave Digger Jones (Raymond St. Jacques and Godfrey Cambridge) represent a character type which, if no closer than Poitier's Tibbs to reality, is much more like the vital myth of the hardboiled detective. Their loyalty is not all to The Force (they are always on the verge of losing their jobs) but entirely to the people of Harlem. This fact is why there is real promise for the Grave Digger-Coffin Ed series, if the script problems ever get ironed out. As for the Mr. Tibbs bag of Mr. Poitier, two flicks was one too many.

Virginia Blaisdell

Good Bargains, Good Talk

Open every Sunday from 6 a.m. to 3 p.m., the Flea Market down at 490 Boulevard offers new, used and handcrafted items and a wide variety of garden foods. A good portion of the roughly 40 dealers of fruits, vegetables and eggs have been farming most of their lives thou selling at the market for only a few years. When in season and supply their produce is locally acquired. Otherwise, weekly trips by the individual sellers to neighboring states, particularly New York keeps their stands supplied. At least 150 wares dealers offer household odds and ends, books, antiques, furniture, hardware and clothing at bargain and bargained for prices. Lots at the market are available on a day basis of $10. Open year-round, the Sunday Flea Market is one of the finest and these days one of the last places, to pick up good bargains and good talk.

BREAD AND ROSES COFFEEHOUSE



538 IN NEW HAVEN BETW. ELM -- WALL OPEN NOON TO MIDNIGHT DAILY EXCEPT MONDAYS STATE St.

CPI No Sirve

Introduccion: Modern Times ha publicado varios articulos sobre la "guerra contra la pobreza" en New Haven. Creemos es importante que los hispanos de New Haven entiendan la verdad era naturaleza de este programa. Su proposito no es ayudar a la gente pobre sino apaciguar su ira.. Esta ira esta mas que justificado, pues sufrimos en cada aspecto de la situacion-habitacion, escuelas, trabajos.

La "Community Progress Inc.",CPI agencia antipobreza de New Haven ha sido atacado por varias fuentes. Una de las criticas se dirige a los grandes sueldos que paga a sus miembros cosa que esta frecuentamente basada no en meritos, sino en otras consideraciones. Charles Sabatino de la Fair Haven Neighborhood Corporation demando en una carta al CPI que "se analice lo que el CPI esta haciendo realmente." Aunque el reporte anual del CPI dice que su salario maximo es $1500, Sabatino afirma que algunos empleados reciben hasta $30,000.. No solo es este sueldo inconsistente con los patrones federales, sino "Gente que gana entre 20 y 30 mil al ano, simplemente no puede comprender las experiencias de la comunidad pobre. Seran simplemente otra organizacion en la estructura burocratica."

Aparentemente, gran parte de los fondos del CPI va para emplear gente en la comunidad con la intencion de comprar (y eliminar) oposicion politica al gobierno municipal. Un alto miembro del CPI dijo " aquellos que estan con *nosotros reciben el dinero.*"

Tambien se ha criticado al CPI por no permitir participacion de la comunidad en el planeamiento de sus programas.. En la ley que creo agencias como el CPI, es un requisito que exista "Maxima participacion de la comunidad" Sin embargo, dice Sabatino, "CPI tiene miedo a la verdadera organizacion de la comunidad. Desde el principio fue capaz de jugar el papel de arbitro final acerca de lo que pasa en la comunidad. Los directores del CPI se han aliado con las fuerzas politicas que estan contentas con el *status quo* de nuestro vecindario."

En el ultimo numero Modern Times reporto sobre la militancia de grupos hispanos en los E. U. - Portorriquenos en el este y Mexicano-Americanos (Chicanos) en el oeste. El 29 de agosto, este ultimo grupo participo en la mayor manifestacion en la historia de Los Angeles. 30,000 Chicanos protestaron contra la guerra en Viet Nam. La manifestacion fue blanco de un motin policial en el que 2 Chicanos fueron asesinatos.

Agencia No Actua

por David Adams

En el numero pasado de Modern Times, el inspector David Parks de *Freedom Now* reporto sobre un edificio en Fair Haven con varias violaciones del codigo. *El edificio esta en Monroe Street area donde viven muchos porto*rriquenos. Se habia notificado a la ciudad hacia mas de un ano, pero no se mandaron inspectores ni se obligo al propietario a arreglar el lugar. En Julio, un nino fue mordido por una rata.

Desde la publicaccion del articulo, nuevos hechos han sucedido. La ciudad sigue sin hacer nada sobre el edificio pero el nino, Michael, ha sido mordido por ratas otra vez. El dueno, Sam Montlick ha enviado cartas a los ocupantes pidiendoles se muden. Si se mudan habra un edificio vacio mas, en una ciudad donde mucha gente vive hacinada.

El "redevelopment" crea slums

Todo esto es resultado-al menos en parte- del llamado "redevelopment". La agencia le dijo al senor Montlick que comprarian su edificio a buen precio. Como resultado, el Sr. Montlick no tiene que preocuparse en arreglar el edificio puede dejarlo caerse, con o sin ocupantes.

David Parks respondio a todo esto con los siguientes comentarios: "Para que son los inspectores de vivienda? Para apaciguar y tapar los ojos a la gente sobre *lo que pasa en la comunidad? Permiten a los propietarios robar aun* mas millones de dolares ganados con el sudor de los pobres, dejan a los ninos pobres morir envenenados por plomo y hacen que las generaciones presentes y futuras vean a negros y portorriquenos como basura, como lo han hecho antes."

"Companeros, si no comenzamos a despertar y a actuar para tener viviendas y lugares decentes para que nuestros ninos jueguen, coman y duerman, entonces podemos decir que hemos fracasado, no solo por nuestra generacion, sino por aquellas por venir."

Falta Ropas Para Ninos

por Pat Thornburg

Las New Haven Welfare Moms tuvieron una conferencia de prensa este mes para publicar sus demandas *para una alocacion mas justa para ropa de ninos. Acusaron al gob*ernador Dempsey, Comisionado Harder 'y a todos aquellos en la estructura en poder,' pidieron apoyo de la comunidad en atraer atencion a sus problemas.

Originalmente el estado decidio que no habia dinero para ropa escolar ademas de los $8.60 para ropa en cada cheque del Welfare. Despues de un 'sit in' de los Welfare Moms, el gobernador Dempsey autorizo al comisionado Harder el que se permita dinero extra. Esta suma fue de $15 para cada nino entre 4 y 12 anos y $20 para 13-18 anos. Sin embargo, si la madre trabaja durante el verano, no se le de nada.

Las madres en Welfare no se han ajustado a este dictamen. Una tienda de ropa usada de las Moms en New Haven, organizada por Matilda B Gibbs, Presidente de Las New Haven Moms, se instalo en 238 Legion Ave. Pagando renta baja de $40 al mes, se aceptandonativos de ropa y articulos de utilidad. La tienda esta manejada exclusivamente por madres en Welfare y esta abierta de 10 a 6, seis dias a la semana, y ha tenido gran exito desde que se abrio en Julio.

La sra. Gibbs dijo que varias de las 600 madres en welfare han alcanzado el limite de su paciencia e intentan obtener sus demandas 'cueste lo que cueste.'

Las Welfare Moms se reunen cada martes a las 7:30 en el Centro de Salud Mental, 34 Park St.

Young Lord Habla Aqui

Felipe Luciano, Director del Partido Young Lords, hablo en un rally aqui en New Haven, para liberar a las Panteras Negras de New Haven. (Los Young Lords es una organizacion juvenil con ramas en Nueva York, Nueva Jersey, y otros lugares.) Los 500 manifestantes marcharon a la prision en Whalley Avenue.

Dijo Luciano, "El espiritu familiar para el portorriqueno es una fuerza vital que une a todos. Somos extenciones de nuestra gente, las frustraciones de nuestros padres, hermanos y hermanas. Fue el poder de la gente lo que libero a Huey Newton (lider de los Panteras) porque al estar Huey en la carcel nuestro espiritu estaba en la carcel. El liberar a los prisioneros politicos es como liberarnos nosotros es lo mismo liberar prisioneros politicos en Brazil y ayudar a los Tupamaros (guerrillleros) en Uruguay. Es la misma lucha."

Courtesy of Freedom Now

58 Monroe St.

Origenes de la Rebelion

El primero de 2 articulos sobre la independencia portorriquena.

Puerto Rico ha demostrado su firme decision de obtener su independencia a traves de la lucha de un siglo contra sus opresores, primero Espana, despues Estados Unidos. Las raices de la rebelion se encuentran en la historia portoriquena.

El 23 de septiembre de 1868, Puerto Rico se lebanto en armas contra los espanoles, proclamo la republica, organizo un gobierno, abolio la esclavitad y se preparo a protegerse contra los ataques espanoles. Esa heroica hazana conocida en la historia como El Grito de Lares fue el primero de varios atentados de los patriotas portorriquenos de nacionalismo portorriqueno. Pero en 1898, el 25 de Julio, los ejercitos americanos invadieron Puerto Rico, que desde entonces ha sido subjugado, explotado y oprimido por los militares.

Los Estado Unidos mantienen el dominio de Puerto Rico por los grandes ganancias. Las inversiones en proyectos industriales, negocios y financiamiento proporcionan ganancias extra, mucho mas que lo que harian en los Estados Unidos, las ganancias en inversiones industriales en Los E. U. son de 10 a 30% anuales, mientras que en Puerto Rico es 40% al ano en promedio.

On The Job The Privilege of Picking Pears

The following article was sent in to us from California. It explains some of the work conditions common among all farmwork jobs. Where conditions are more severe, among grape and lettuce workers, there have been a series of long strikes to get conditions improved.

How I got my most recent job:

There was no work in Yuba City, farmwork that is. I know farmwork best so that is what I look for. So me and a couple of friends went to the Sacramento farm labor office, 50 miles south of here. They told me all they had was pear packing in Walnut Grove, 30 more miles south. We got a work referral and went down there. I asked in the company's office, and they sent me back in the shed to look for the boss. When I found him, he asked me was I experienced and I told him no, but I had packed apples. He said they could use me (my friends, who had a little baby at home, decided it was too far to go) and to be there at 9 the next morning.

We went back to Yuba City, and I left at 6:30 the next morning for Walnut Grove. I got there late, 9:30, and the boss said I was too late and the packer foreman wouldn't have time to train me, but that maybe I should come the next morning. So I asked him was he sure I could get on, because I didn't have the money to come down again and not get a job. He said he didn't know; I'd just have to come and see; maybe the foreman would have time and maybe not. So I said I'd go check with the foreman because I had to be sure. When I found the foreman, I explained what the boss had said, and my predicament, and he said sure, you come in the morning–8 a.m.

The next morning I got there at 7:30. About 8:15, a man drove by and told me the shed wasn't starting until 1 p.m. Having no gas or money to go anywhere– I had been counting on an advance– I just waited. About 12:30 workers started coming. I saw the foreman, said hello, and waited for him to tell me what to do. Nothing. About five till one, I went up to him and asked: What do I do? Where do I start?

The foreman: "We're not taking on anyone."

me: "But yesterday, you–

him: "The boss told me not to hire anymore."

So I went to the boss.

me: "The foreman said I couldn't have a job. Remember, I came yesterday, and you said to–

boss: "Yes, I know (impatiently) but you were late yesterday, and anyhow the foreman says he doesn't have the time to train anyone."

me: "That's not true. He said you told him not to hire anyone.

Silence. Then,

boss: "Well so I did. So what?"

I was mad as hell, and shouted at him, "I've got to have a job."

Well, I got the job, but only after another hour spent just following the boss around, silently, about 10 feet behind him. Then guess what? No training; no teaching. The foreman just put me at a bin of pears with a packing stand and walked away. Ten days later when the job expected to last three to four six-day weeks, ended, other packers were still helping me.

And this caps it off. There is a pear packing shed seven miles from my home. I have worked there before. On the same day me and my friends went to Sacramento, we picked up two white college guys hitchiking up to this shed. So we took them over and went in to ask for jobs, too. My friend was a skilled sorter, her husband a picker and forklift driver, and I a packer. The other two guys had never worked in the fruit before. We were told there were no jobs and anyhow the housing was full up. Our hitchikers, who went in to the office as we came out, both got on and were given housing. As we walked to the car to get their stuff, they asked us innocently, not understanding that we had just asked for jobs, "If you guys need work, why don't you get on here? It's easy."

CPI-- - Continued from Page 4

licity brought on by the OEO letters, CPI calims that it is "taking steps to restructure the agency." At 5 p.m. on Wednesday, September 9, OEO representatives met here with most of the CPI Board of Directors. Mr. J. Williams, CPI public information director, described the meeting as "just a discussion of policies..." When asked if OEO officials had, in fact, been present, he answered indignantly "No, not necessarily...If I told you that I'd be giving out information to the public." The CPI Board does not include representatives of the neighborhood corporaions who, as of 10:30 Wednesday night, had no knowledge of the meeting. Upon learning that it had taken place, Ralph Apuzzo of Wooster Square remarked "Downtown? No, I wasn't invited."

Skeptical about CPI's promised "attempt to strengthen our relationship with the neighborhood corporations," Sabatino said, "I have never been consulted [by CPI] They claim they wish to decentralize and yet we have never been approached to discuss this possibility." Although he is hopeful about the "small, but growing", neighborhood corporation, Sabatino summed up the experience of most communities involved with Community Action Agency programs. "At least in Fair Haven," he said, "we have succeeded in spite of CPI' programs. "We have succeeded in spite of CPI, not because of it."

Events

Sept. 18, Fri.: Sentencing of Lonnie McLucas, 10 a.m., State Courthouse, Elm and Church Sts.

Sept. 18, Fri.: Bread and Roses Coffeehouse, 538 State Street, movie.

Sept. 19, Sat.: Yale Disorientation. POCO formerly of Buffalo Springfield. Yale U. Commons, 9 p.m. $3.75 at the door or $3.25 in advance from Hungry Charlie's.

Sept. 20, Sun.: Founding meeting of the New Haven Concerned Trade Unionists, Board Room, New Haven YMCA on Howe St. 2:30 p.m. Organizing committee includes active unionists from UAW, Teamsters, IAM, Brotherhood of Railway Tranmen, SEIU, Hospital Workers Local 1199, and other AFL-CIO and Independent unions. Area union members invited.

Sept. 20, Sun.: State-wide planning meeting for a Connecticut Peace Action Coalition. 2 p.m., St. Paul's Episcopal Church, 620 Chapel St. Participation invitees from trade unions, women's groups, and student, anti-war, Black and Third World, community professional and religious organizations.

Sept. 20, 27, Sun.: New Haven Women's Liberation meetings. 7:30 p.m. 148 Orange St.

Sept. 22, Tues.: Woolsey Hall Organ Concert, 8:30 p.m. $2 at door, $1 students and hippies. Call 436-1974.

Sept. 22, 29, Tues.: New Haven Gay Liberation Fron open meetings. Dwight Hall, Yale, 7 p.m.

Sept. 22, 29, Tues.: Welfare Moms meeting, Mental Health Center, 34 Park St., 7:30 p.m.

Sept. 23, Wed.: Public Utilities Commission public hearing on UI and CL&P overhead transmission lines near Fair Haven. Ground floor hearing room Hall of Records, 200 Orange St., 10:30 a.m.

Sept. 23, Wed.: Bread and Roses Coffeehouse, 538 State St. Slide show and discussion New Haven–Polluted Environment by the Environmental Offensive.

Sept. 23, 30, Wed.: Environmental Offensive dinners and discussions, 5:30 p.m. Call 624-4254.

Sept. 24, Thurs.: Bread and Roses Coffeehouse, 538 State St. Live music. The Dawn of Creation.

Sept. 25, Fri.: Concert, sponsored by Project Enough. Saltonstall Park, Saltonstall Ave. between Poplar and Ferry, 8 p.m. to 1 a.m. In case of rain, Saturday, Sept. 26.

Sept. 25, Fri.: Bread and Roses Coffeehouse, 538 State St. Movie.

Sept. 30, Wed.: Bread and Roses Coffeehouse, 538 State St. Slide show and discussion. What it's like to live in Cuba by New Haven members of Venceremos Brigade.

Oct. 1, Thurs.: Bread and Roses Coffeehouse, 538 State St. live music by Dandelion Wine.

Return requested to:

MODERN TIMES
148 Orange Street
New Haven, Connecticut 06510

Bulk Rate
US Postage
PAID
3.8¢
New Haven, Conn.
Permit No. 89

Classified

RATES per line: 1 issue. . . .$.50 per line
2 issues. . .$.40 per line
Discounts available for longer runs.

Note: Lines contain a maximum of spaces. Minimum charge is three lines. Ads accompanied by full payment receive additional 5% discount. Modern Times reserves the right to refuse any ad submitted.

Where to Buy Modern Times

Fair Haven: Wil-mor's, Grand-James; Marie's, Grand-Lloyd; Fair Haven Parents Ministry, Grand-James; Sal's Sandwich Shop, 188 Grand; Pequot Drug, Grand,E.Pearl; B&M Deli, Ferry-Fox

Downtown: Red's Newstand, Elm-Church; Deegan-Hope, State-Elm; Bread&Roses, 538 State; News Depot, Orange-George; Band Box, Chapel near College; SNETCO, George.

Hill: Beirne's, Howard-Columbus; Wil-Mor's, Congress-Hallock; Ann's Restaurant, Davenport-Baldwin; Len-Mac Cleaners, Howard-Sylvan; Orchard Pharmacy, corner Sylvan; Martinez Grocery, Washington-West; Martinez Grocery, Hallock; Espada Variety, Washington-Cedar; Fusco Grocery, Washington-Barclay; Los Hermanoz, Washington-Morris; Anthony's, Howard-Sylvan; Cross Road Market, Columbus-Arch.

Allingtown: Paceoni's Pharmacy

Broadway: Yale Co-op; Whitlock's

East Haven: Ann's Grocery, Cozy Beach; Criscuolo's Pharmacy, Main-Pardee Pl.; Metcalf Drugs, Main-High.

Annex: Cooper's Pharmacy, Farren-Fulton.

Hamden: Dixwell Novelties, Dixwell-Dudley; Soybel Pharmacy, Dixwell-Wooding; Cherry Hill Pharmacy, 1830 Dixwell.

West Haven: Silver's, Campbell-Main; Liggetts, Campbell-Center; Rivloi Luncheonette, Campbell-Center; West End Market, Wagner Pl-Elm St., Campbell Drug, West Shore Parkade.

Newhallville: Joe & Jessie's No. 1, Shelton-Bassett; Davis-Waller, Goodrich-Newhall; Shelton Pharmacy, corner Read; Jr. Watts, Dixwell near Elizabeth; Visel's Drugs, Dixwell-Bassett; Bob's Market, Dixwell-Division; Sal's Market, Dixwell-Ivy.

State-Orange: Campion's Market, Foster-Willow; Standard Food Market, 852 State St.; Orange-Grove Pharmacy; Whitney Pharmacy near Edwards; Orange Market, 500 Orange; Rivera's Market, State-Bishop; Tinker Shop, Whitney-Trumbull.

Dixwell: Davis-Waller, Dixwell Plaza; Lake Variety, Lake Place; Windsor Drugs, Winchester-Webster.

Westville: Beaver Hill Pharmacy, Fitch-Blake; VIP Sandwich Shop, 56 Fairview; Coyne Stationery, Amity Center; Lurie's Pharmacy, Whalley-Dayton; Westville Pharmacy, Fountain-Central.

West Hills: Sam's Market, Harper Ave.-Valley St.

Dwight: Nu-way Market, Howe-Chapel; Benson Signs, Howe-Elm; Group W, Edgewood-Dwight; Howe Food Basket, corner Edgewood; Brand X, Chapel-Day; Volpe's Pharmacy, Chapel-Beers; Gilbert Pharmacy, corner Greenwood; Our Food; Chapel-Howe; Renaissance, 45 Whalley.

Mid-town: Book World, Chapel-York;Chapel Exchange, Chapel-York; Downstairs Gallery, York near Chapel; Joe & Jessie's No. 2, Norton-George; Audio Showcase, Whalley-Winthrop.